Volume 166 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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BDSA Will Trace Use Data for 30 Chemicals

The program of the chemicals and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration of surveying the distribution and production patterns of important chemicals has been stepped up to cover about thirty items between now and next June, it was learned last week.

Although a complete list of the products to be included in the survey was said to be too indefinite to be made public at this time, questionnaires are now under consideration covering helium, sodium chlorate, iodine, silicones, hydrogen peroxide, ammonia and boric acid.

Questionnaires previously had been drawn up on argon, phosphorous, calcium carbide and acetylene, and these are now under study by the Bureau of the Budget which must give its approval to such surveys by government agencies, under certain conditions, before they can be undertaken. Returns from two earlier questionnaires covering penicillin and benzol are now being tabulated by the division and may be announced later.

Type of Information Sought

In general, the questionnaires follow a similar pattern of seeking information as to production, capacity, co-products, raw materials, distribution and consumption. The information is used by the division in connection with the mobilization program and is made public in consolidated form for such use as industry might wish to make of it.

In order to minimize the burden imposed upon producers and consumers in complying with the surveys, a policy has been adopted by the budget bureau of submitting the questionnaires to some of the producers for comment before they are sent out generally by BDSA.

Under the procedures established by a committee on government reports, all questionnaires that go to ten or more persons or companies must first be approved by the budget bureau. In the case of some of the chemicals to be covered by the survey, there are fewer than ten producers and although budget bureau approval will not be necessary, it is planned to discuss these questionnaires with producers before they are mailed out generally.

DDT Now Being Sought For Distribution Abroad

The General Services Administration has asked suppliers to furnish 16,596,000 pounds of DDT early next year for use in the health programs of India, Indo-China, Iran, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Invitations to bid were sent to supplier a week ago and will be opened December 22. The purchase is being made through Foreign Operations Administration financing and the material is to be delivered between January 15 and April 15, 1955. In a supplemental request the agency asked for bids on furnishing 800,000 pounds of DDT for delivery starting today. The bids on this invitation were opened by GSA on December 15.

Treasury Reports Second Case of Potash Dumping

A second dumping case involving of imports of muriate of potash into the United States was transferred last week to the Tariff Commission by the Treasury Department for investigation. The commission is expected later to announce a date for public hearings.

The new case involves potash from West Germany and from France which the Treasury Department said was being sold in the United States at less than fair value. The previous dumping case involved potash from the Soviet Zone of Germany (OPD, 11/29/54).

Investigation by the Tariff Commission will be for the purpose of determining whether or not American industry is injured or is likely to be injured by the sale of foreign material in this country at less than fair value. If the commission makes an affirmative finding, the Secretary of the Treasury is then directed by law to impose penalties on the imports sufficient to wipe out the price advantages of the imported products.

Copper and Its Products Seen in Greater Demand

Demand for copper and copper-base alloy fabricated products in 1955 is expected to be somewhat higher than that of 1954, according to a quarterly report issued last week by the copper division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Barring unforeseen work stoppages in the copper producing area, the report said, it is anticipated that a sufficient supply of copper will be available to meet the increased consumption. Four major new mines will have been put into operation before the end of this year to augment the domestic supply. When they come into full operation, it was stated, they will add about 9,500 short tons per month to the domestic copper output.

Reviewing 1954, the report estimated shipments of copper-base mill and foundry products at 15 percent less than in 1953, but 19 percent greater than in 1949. Domestic production of refined copper in the third and fourth quarters of this year was estimated at 54,000 short tons less than anticipated, due to strikes in the industry.

France Lifts Import Duties

The Department of Commerce reported last week that France has suspended import duties on dichlorobenzyl disulfide. The suspension is temporary and was contained in an order published in the *Journal Officiel* of October 27. The term of the suspension was not given.

US Coal Chemical Industry Fights To Prevent Reductions in Tariffs

Major producers of coal chemical intermediates appealed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information last week to strike these products from the list of materials subject to tariff reduction at the trade agreement negotiations to be held with Japan next February.

Citing the importance of a healthy coaltar producing industry in the interest of national security, the group contended that no further reductions in existing tariffs on these products is justified either from the standpoint of national interest or increasing world trade. The producers directed their testimony at the several hundred coaltar products covered in paragraph 27 of the tariff act of 1930 which have been listed for tariff negotiation.

Opposition to inclusion of these products in the discussions was voiced before the committee by the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association; Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Carwin Company, New Haven, Conn., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The committee conducted a week of hearings on the many products which have been scheduled for discussion in negotiating the Japanese agreement.

Essentiality to Defense Cited

Samuel Lenher, president of SOCMA, led off the opposition discussion. He pointed out that the products being considered for trade agreement negotiation with Japan and other countries include a large group of coaltar chemicals essential to defense production. Production of these items, he said, is below the annual capacity required under defense mobilization goals, and added:—

"The tariff was sharply cut on these items in 1951 (from 7 cents per pound plus 40 percent ad valorem to 3½ cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem). Imports of these items are increasing steadily (from $2,000,000 in 1952, to $4,700,000 in 1953, to an annual rate thus far for 1954 of $5,700,000. From 1950 to 1953, imports of all intermediates have increased from Japan, 0 to $161,000; England, $664,000 to $1,420,000, and Germany, $363,000 to $4,110,512.

"Further reductions in duty are obviously unnecessary to increase imports. Both the import statistics and foreign offerings show that foreign intermediates are fully competitive now in the US market. A further tariff cut would sharply stimulate further increases in imports, adding to importers' margins for pricing and profit flexibility. Domestic producers under these circumstances would have even greater difficulty keeping partially idle plants in readiness, and in attracting or justifying additional capital investment in plant expansion. New cuts, consequently, would threaten the domestic capacity required for defense mobilization.

"For all of these reasons, the paragraph

—*Continued on page 66*

FTC Issues Consent Order In B'klyn Paint Dealers Case

The Brooklyn Paint & Wallpaper Dealers Association, its officers, board of governors and members, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease their concerted activities in restraint of trade, it was announced last week. The consent order prohibits the association and its members from the following:—

Classifying certain purchasers as legitimate paint and wallpaper dealers for the purpose of classifying other dealers as illegitimate.

Requesting manufacturers and suppliers to refrain from selling to certain dealers.

Boycotting any manufacturer or supplier.

Utilizing the offices of any representative in any association or any other agency to do those things prohibited by the order.

The association consists of approximately eighty-two firms engaged in retail sale of paint and wallpaper. While all members were made parties to the order, only eighteen representatives of the membership were named specifically. Last week's decision represents commission adoption of a hearing examiner's initial decision accepting a consent settlement.

In consenting to this order, the parties neither admitted nor denied any violation of law. They waived hearings and other procedural steps, as well as their rights to contest the validity of the order.

Alcohol Tax Rule Changes Listed in 'Federal Register'

An extensive revision of regulations governing the drawback of taxes paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of drugs and flavoring extracts was published in the *Federal Register* December 15 by the Internal Revenue Service. Interested parties were given fifteen days within which to submit their comments on the regulations to the director of the alcohol and tobacco tax division.

The revised regulations are to be known as part 197 of title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations. They are part of a general program that has been under way by the Internal Revenue Service of modernizing all its rules to conform to present-day interpretations and requirements.

The new regulations involve no changes in the amount of taxes on alcohol or the amount of drawback allowed to the users of alcohol for non-beverage purposes. Drug and flavoring extract manufacturers will continue to be allowed the privilege of applying for drawback on a monthly basis with adjustments every calendar quarter. One important change from existing regulations reduces the period within which drawback claims may be filed from four years to three years.

Tax Extension Request Due From Eisenhower

President Eisenhower announced last week that he would ask congress to extend the existing corporation income taxes and excise tax rates for at least another year because of the condition of the federal treasury. The government expects to wind up the current fiscal year with a deficit of upwards of $5,000,000,000 and if tax reductions scheduled for next April were allowed to go into effect it would mean a loss of $2,200,000,000 in present revenues.

Under existing law, corporate income tax rates are scheduled to drop from 52 percent to 47 percent on April 1 and certain of the excise taxes would be reduced by various amounts on the same dates. These are the added taxes that were imposed early in 1951 after the outbreak of the Korean crisis. Included among these excise tax increases is the added tax of $1.50 per gallon on distilled spirits which now amounts to $10.50 per gallon.

Gov't Sells Three Rubber Facilities to Shell Chemical

Three of the government's synthetic rubber producing facilities in the Los Angeles area were sold last week to Shell Chemical Corporation by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. The contract was a "package deal" covering all three facilities and was signed December 16, the first of several contracts which the commission hopes to execute before the December 27 deadline.

The three plants involved are the synthetic rubber copolymer plant with a capacity of 89,000 long tons of GR-S annually, currently operated by Midland Rubber Corporation; the petroleum butadiene plant with a capacity of 61,000 short tons of butadiene annually, now operated by Shell Chemical, and the styrene plant having a capacity of 57,000 short tons of styrene yearly and operated at the present time by Dow Chemical Company.

The price for which the plants were sold to Shell Chemical was not disclosed by the commission, but will be included in the report which the commission will make to congress next month on the disposal program.

OPD Closed December 27

In observance of Christmas, which this year falls on a Saturday, the editorial and business offices of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be closed Monday, December 27.

US Jettisons Special Crop Controls

The Department of Agriculture last week reduced support prices for grain sorghums and other small grains to 70 percent of parity and announced at the same time that the proposed special controls to prevent excessive production of price support crops will not be imposed on next year's production.

The twin actions ended speculation that has been widespread in marketing circles for some weeks over the degree to which the government would attempt to limit production of farm crops next year. It is probable that both the agricultural pesticide and fertilizer industries will benefit at least from the abandonment of the special controls that were to be imposed.

Price Support Calculations

Price supports of grain sorghums figure out to $1.78 per hundredweight for grade No. 2 or better. At 70 percent of parity on the basis of November 15 farm price levels, the support rate compares with 85 percent in 1953 and 1954. The reduction in price supports is expected to encourage better adjustment and freer flow of the four grains—oats, barley, rye and grain sorghum—into feed use.

The control measures for the 1955 crops which are now being abandoned by the department were the so-called cross-compliance requirements which would have compelled a producer to comply with all crop allotments established on his farm in order to be eligible for any crop price support, and restrictions imposed on production of potatoes and sweet potatoes on diverted acreages.

Listing of the cross-compliance requirement means that a grower of one price-supported crop, such as corn or wheat, can use the acreage above his allotment for these crops for the production of soybeans or some other crop which also is being supported in price instead of turning it into pasture or allowing it to remain idle.

Secretary Benson Explains Action

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson explained that the reason for abandoning the control plans is due to changed conditions from the time when the controls were announced last June. "When we proposed cross-compliance and other

—*Continued on page 60*

CCDA, CMRA Shape Joint Parley Agenda

Plans have been completed by the Commercial Chemical Development Association and the Chemical Market Research Association for their joint meeting, to be held January 20 and 21 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago.

On the day preceding the meeting there will be a trip to the experimental farm of Chas. Pfizer & Co., near Terre Haute, Ind. Short talks at the farm will be given by the following Pfizer personnel:—J. J. Powers; senior vice-president; H. G. Luther, manager of the agricultural research and development department, and J. J. Thompson, manager of agricultural sales.

The joint meeting program will be concerned with chemicals in foods and feeds. During the morning of January 20 there will be a symposium on "Chemicals and the Feed Industry," with J. M. Gillet, co-chairman, presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Feeds for Livestock and Poultry," by Tom Brinegar, research director of *Feed Age;* "What Veterinary Medicine Needs From the Chemical Industry," by Dr. Roger P. Link, of the department of veterinary medicine of the University of Illinois, and "Vitamins and Growth Factors," by G. P. Whitlock, of Merck & Co. At luncheon, Robert C. Liebenow, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, will speak on "The Chicago Board of Trade—Past, Present and Future."

Chemicals and Food Industry

During the afternoon there will be a symposium on "Chemicals and the Food Industry." H. W. Dahlberg, jr., co-chairman, will preside and the following papers will be presented:—"Food Sanitation," by C. F. Weinrich, research director of Cherry-Burrell Corporation; "Chemical Food Ingredients," by Rufus W. Barackman, Victor Chemical Works; "Chemicals in Packaging and Preservation," by Parker Friselle, Dow Chemical Company, and "Chemicals and the Meat Industry," by Dr. Henry R. Kraybill, director of the American Meat Institute Foundation.

The dinner speaker will be Dr. Samuel H. Work, agricultural advisor of the North American regional office of the FAO. His topic will be "The Organization and Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations."

The January 21 program will open with

—*Continued on page 67*

Baleen Whaling Season Slated to Start January 7

The coming Antarctic pelagic baleen whaling season will get under way on January 7, the starting date for the taking of fin and sei whales, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is five days later than the opening date of the previous season.

The change in the starting date is one of several amendments that were made to the schedule of the 1946 convention for the regulation of whaling during the meeting in Tokyo last July of the International Whaling Commission. Those amendments, which became effective on November 8, provide for:—

1. The starting date for factory ship operations for the 1955 Antarctic season to be January 7 for the taking of fin (and sei) whales, and January 21 for the taking of blue whales.
2. A reduction from sixty to fifty-seven feet in the minimum size of fin whales which may be taken.
3. The complete protection of humpback whales in the North Atlantic Ocean and in the waters south of forty degrees south latitude, between zero degrees longitude and seventy degrees west longitude, for a period of five years.
4. Variable open seasons for land stations used for taking or treating minke whales.

In the preceding Antarctic whaling season, seventeen expeditions produced around 367,000 short tons of whale oil and about 25,000 tons of sperm oil. In the coming season there will be nineteen expeditions with some 232 catching boats employed. However, this number may be reduced to eighteen as the factory ship "Olympic Challenger," which normally flies the Panamanian flag, was seized by the Peruvian navy in mid-November for the alleged violation of territorial waters of Peru.

CEA Headed by Kauffman

Appointment of Roger R. Kauffman as administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. He has been deputy or assistant administrator since 1940, and succeeds J. M. Mehl, who is retiring December 31.

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USP Chooses Dr. Beal For Board Membership

Dr. George D. Beal has been elected to membership on the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeia. In naming Dr. Beal at its annual meeting, the board filled the vacancy created by the death of Carson P. Frailey in March. The board also re-elected Dr. Robert L. Swain as chairman and Adley B. Nichols as secretary for the coming year.

Dr. Beal has been associated with the USP as a member of the revision committee and of the executive committee since 1930, having served continuously as chairman of the subcommittee on organic chemicals and, more recently, on cyclic compounds. Having been connected with Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh since 1926, Dr. Beal serves as its director of research. He is widely known in pharmacy, and is a recipient of the Ebert medal (1920) and the Remington medal (1941), among other honors in pharmacy and chemistry.

Inasmuch as no member of the board may hold membership on the committee of revision simultaneously, Dr. Beal's election to the board creates a vacancy on the revision committee, which will be filled in the near future by Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision, with the advice and consent of the board of trustees of the committee of revision.

Drug Chains Contemplating Merger Into 600-Outlet Unit

Three of the largest drug store chains in the country are conducting negotiations which may result in formation of a large corporation of more than 600 drug outlets throughout the nation, according to reports. The talks are said to be taking place between United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corporation and Sun-Ray Drug Company, and between United Cigar-Whelan and Rexall Drug, Inc.

It was said that success in the negotiations between Sun-Ray and United Cigar is regarded as necessary before a three-way merger with Rexall would come about. The three companies are reported to be in agreement in principle on the desirability of the merger, although at this time there is no certainty about the outcome.

Roger Williams Elects V. P.

Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., New York, has appointed Edward Tarnell a vice-president of the firm. Mr. Tarnell formerly was director of market research. Prior to 1952, he was associated with the research department of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monsanto-Kasei Names Turnbull Vice-President

The appointment of James R. Turnbull as vice-president of Monsanto-Kasei Kogyo, K. K., Tokyo, Japan, has been announced by Edward A. O'Neal, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company vice-president and general manager of the overseas division.

Mr. Turnbull, who has been assistant to the director of marketing of the company's plastics division, will assume his new duties on January 1. He replaces Albert W. Dunning, who will return to the United States for an assignment with Monsanto's plastics division.

Monsanto-Kasei, an associated company of Monsanto and the Nipponkasei Chemical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, was formed in 1951 to manufacture plastics and chemicals. Mr. Turnbull also will be a member of the board and of the executive committee of the Japanese company. He joined Monsanto's plastics division in 1938, and served successfully in sales promotion, product development and general sales administration positions.

Rapid Write-Off Certificates Granted to 42 More Concerns

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for forty-two new or expended facilities amounting to $29,599,747 were issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization in the two-week period from November 18 through December 1.

The three largest certificates were:—General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., research and development laboratory, $6,823,000 with 50 percent allowed for accelerated tax amortization; General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, Ill., railroad freight cars, $2,335,000 with 85 percent allowed; and Gulf Research & Development Company, Harmar Township, Pa., research and development facilities, $2,202,000 with 45 percent allowed.

BDSA Chemical Director Returning to Enjay Jan. 1

Carl Morrison, who has been serving as director of the chemicals and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration for the past six months, will end his government service January 1 to return to private industry. Mr. Morrison went to the government from Enjay Company, New York, where he was in charge of chemical manufacturing at the Baton Rouge, La., plant. On January 1 he will become manager of manufacturing for Esso Standard Oil Company, S. A., with headquarters at Havana, Cuba.

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Price Index Moves Upward

The overall OPD price index again advanced going up .06 point to stand at 106.79. Firmer among essential oils were NF caraway, Spanish spike lavender, and spearmint. This market recorded declines for Indian celery seed, cloves, Moroccan coriander seed, Malabar black pepper and Mexican pimento. Copra moved up among the oils, fats and waxes market, as did cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean meal, and crude and refined African bees wax. Coconut and palm kernel oils moved up in this section. Greases and lard declined, along with linseed and oleo oils. There were no changes among petroleum derivatives.

Argentine casein dropped in the protective coatings market. Manila and Philippine Copal gum moved up as all grades of Copals and Dammars became considerably firmer. Benzyl chloride and refined industrial naphthalene were higher in the coal chemicals group. There were no reductions in this section. The textile and leather chemicals market recorded declines for egg yolk and for sodium hydrosulfite.

The agricultural chemical index dropped under the influence of reductions for fishmeal and scrap, together with tankage. Dried blood was increased. Price activity among heavy chemicals centered around reductions in tin metal and salts. Also reduced was aluminum hydrate. Bromine prices advanced. There were no price changes in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group.

Prices Advanced

Benzyl chloride, 2c. per lb. (42).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit ton (41).
Bromine, 4c. per lb. (31).
Camphor, syn., tablets, 5c. per lb. (47).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (61).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (61).
Gum, Copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb. (56).
DK, 2c. per lb.
MA, soft, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, nubs, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton, (61).
Naphthalene, refd., indust., 1c. per lb. (42).
Oil, caraway, NF, 25c. per lb. (53).
Coconut, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (61).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lavender, spike, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (53).
Palm kernel, ¾c. per lb. (61).
Spearmint, 15c. per lb. (53).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (61).
Wax, bees, crude African, 1c. per lb. (61).
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, 0.2c. per lb. (31).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (56).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (53).
Clove, 1c. per lb. (53).
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (53).
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (45).
Fishmeal, $4 per ton (41).
Scrap, $4 per ton.
Formaldehyde, inhibited, NF, .0045c. per lb. in tanks (36).
Methanol-free, .0045c. per lb. in tanks.
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Lard, cash, .65c. per lb. (61).
Oil, linseed, ½c. per lb. (61).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 1c. per lb. (53).
Pimento, Mexican, 7c. per lb. (53).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (31).
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon-type, 10c. per 100 lbs. (31).
70%, rayon-type, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium hydrosulfite, 1½c. per lb. (45).
stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (31).
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb. (31).
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (31).
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (61).
inedible, bleachable, fancy, ⅝c. per lb. (61).
extra, ⅜c. per lb. (61).
special, ⅜c. per lb.
No. 1, ⅛c. per lb.
Tankage, N. Y., 25c. per unit ton (41).
Tin, ⅞c. per lb. (31).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

December 17, 1954	December 10, 1954	December 18, 1953
106.79	106.73	107.48

Canada Revises Its List Of Detained Import Items

The Canadian list of import commodities that are detained for inspection by the Canadian Department of Agriculture has been revised, according to the Department of Commerce. The new list includes the following:—

Animal products for pharmaceutical purposes; veterinary biologic serums, viruses, toxins, etc.; bonemeal and foodstuffs containing bonemeal; bones; animal fats and fatty acids; edible, inedible, and pharmaceutical gelatin; glue stock of animal origin; hides and skins; manure and fertilizers.

Requirements vary for the various import products, most of which long have been subject to inspection. In some cases the imports must be accompanied by affidavits attesting that the foods were prepared under sanitary conditions; other products such as bonemeal, and fertilizers containing animal matter are embargoed as a preventive measure against spread of contagious animal diseases.

Uranium Ass'n Formed To Step Up Production

The Uranium Association of America was incorporated in Washington, D. C., last week and Jack Turner, prominent Utah uranium producer, was elected its president. The objective of the association is to assist the defense program by helping to obtain greater productivity and by increasing stockpiles of uranium.

In accepting the presidency, Mr. Turner stated, "We are today at the threshold of great advances in the uranium field. They must serve the best interests of the United States. To that end, I shall do my best to successfully carry out the responsibilities of my office and the purposes of the association."

The election of two other officials of the association has also been announced. Col. Ted E. Enter was named managing director and Joseph Rand is to serve as executive secretary and general counsel. Until recently both had been with the Office of Defense Mobilization in the executive office of the president.

Two Principal Objectives

In outlining the non-profit organization's purposes, Mr. Turner pointed to its two principal objectives:—To assist in the maximum production of uranium ore so that the United States will maintain world leadership in stockpiling the ore and to lend every assistance and support to those engaged in the uranium mining and production industry so that fair and profitable operations will be carried on.

Mr. Turner also listed a twelve-point action program of the association, as follows:—

1. To work hand in hand with the Atomic Energy Commission and other government agencies responsible for the national security.

2. To urge such national and state laws as may be necessary to strengthen the in-

—*Continued on page 52*

Tenn. Products to Continue Under Present Management

Although Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York marine salvage concern, is in the process of acquiring Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., the present management of the chemical firm will continue intact under the new set-up, it was stated last week by Carl McFarlin, president of Tennessee Products.

According to Mr. McFarlin, Merritt-Chapman & Scott has made an offer to Tennessee Products common stockholders for an exchange of stock. The Nashville company's board has endorsed the proposition and, when the plan gets the go-ahead from the Securities & Exchange Commission, will recommend to its shareholders that they take up the offer.

Louis E. Wolfson, chairman and president of Merritt-Chapman & Scott, has asked Mr. McFarlin to continue as head of Tennessee Products. Therefore, Mr. McFarlin said that when the acquisition is completed, the chemical firm will continue to operate under its corporate name, under the present management and with the same policies.

Sulfur-From-Pyrites Output Started at Mines in Canada

The American Embassy at Ottawa has reported that the first North American commercial production of elemental sulfur from pyrites has been started at Noranda Mines, Ltd., Port Robinson, Ontario, Canada.

The new plant is somewhat of a large-scale pilot operation which probably will require numerous modifications before the process reaches a final stage of refinement. Plant capacity is rated at 370 tons of pyrites a day to produce sixty-two tons of elemental sulfur, 240 tons (sulfur equivalent) of sulfur dioxide gas, and 250 tons of high-grade iron sinter.

The elemental sulfur is expected to find a ready market among domestic consumers, most of whom now import their requirements from the United States. By arrangement with North American Cyanamid, Ltd., the sulfur dioxide gas produced by Noranda will be piped to the company's adjoining sulfuric acid plant, and the iron sinter will go to the steel industry in Niagara peninsula area.

Amer. Potash Names Director

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has named vice-president Robert B. Coons to the company's board of directors. Mr. Coons joined the company in 1946 and was named a vice-president in 1947.

In New Spencer Assignment

Harold E. Bingham, director of traffic for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been named acting director of product sales, to fill the post vacated by the resignation of George Taylor. During Mr. Bingham's leave of absence from the traffic department, George Falconer will continue to serve as traffic manager. Mr. Bingham joined Spencer in 1946 and was responsible for organizing the firm's traffic department.

Phthalate in Tankcars Now Being Marketed by Carbide

"Flexol Plasticizer 426," a distilled, mixed alcohol phthalate, has just become available in tankcar quantities from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

This new phthalate has high solvent power for vinyl chloride resins, is stable to heat and light, and imparts good low-temperature properties to vinyl plastics, according to Carbide. It is also compatible with nitrocellulose, chlorinated rubber and acrylate polymers. "Flexol 426" is more volatile than dioctyl phthalate but it can be used in many products that do not require the performance of premium plasticizers such as "Flexol" plasticizers DOP, "810" or "812," the producer stated.

Lithium Corp. Bessemer City Plant 80 Percent Completed

Construction of Lithium Corporation of America's Bessemer City, N. C., plant is 80 percent completed, Fremont F. Clarke, vice-president and project production manager, reported last week. The facility is expected to go on stream next month.

The plant will process run-of-the-mine ore directly through the chemical unit, thus eliminating the hitherto necessary step of first concentrating the ore. The facility will treat the company's deposits of spodumene ore reserves in the adjacent King's Mountain area. Capacity of the Bessemer City installation, according to Mr. Clarke, is "greatly in excess" of the firm's St. Louis Park, Minn., plant.

Lawrence Flett Is Retiring From Nat'l Aniline Division

Lawrence H. Flett, director of the new products division of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is retiring from the company at the end of this month for reasons of health. Mr. Flett, who has been with National Aniline for thirty-five years, will continue to serve the firm as a consultant.

Lawrence H. Flett

He has headed National Aniline's new products division for the past twelve years. Prior to that, he served in various capacities in research and operations. He has made many notable contributions in the chemical field, and the great development of synthetic detergents in this country is largely based on work which he pioneered.

Mr. Flett holds about seventy-five patents in the field of chemistry. He is the author of a large number of publications and co-author of a number of books, the most recent of which is "Maleic Anhydride Derivatives."

Currently the chairman-elect of the American Chemical Society's division of

—*Continued on page 40*

Ammonia Project's Financing Statement Is Filed With SEC

Northern Chemical Industries, Inc., Searsport, Me., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $5,000,000 of fifteen-year 5½ percent subordinate debentures due December 1, 1969, and 100,000 shares of no par common stock, class B, to be offered for public sale.

Northern proposes to construct and operate facilities on a site adjoining its existing plant for the production of anhydrous ammonia and derivatives to supply a portion of the agricultural and industrial nitrogen requirements in New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Proceeds of the sale of the units, together with the proceeds from the sale to institutions of $3,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, are to be used in the amount of $8,565,000 for construction of such facilities and for payment of related costs, and the balance, together with funds generated from present operations, is to provide additional working capital.

Hercules Effects Major Revamping

The reorganization of Hercules Powder Company's naval stores department, Wilmington, Del., to provide two assistant general managers and three new divisions and division managers, was announced last week by Paul Mayfield, department general manager.

"The growing complexity of our naval stores business, particularly in plant expansion and development work, has made this revised organization advisable," Mr. Mayfield said.

Arthur Langmeier, assistant general manager of naval stores since 1952, will be responsible for production and development. G. Fred Hogg, newly-appointed assistant general manager, will be responsible for sales under the reorganization plan.

The three new divisions and their managers named by Mr. Mayfield are:—Agricultural chemicals division, Richard T. Yates, manager; pine chemicals division, H. M. Wendle, manager; oxychemicals division, Donald H. Sheffield, manager.

Director of Sales Eliminated

Mr. Mayfield also announced that the positions of director of sales and assistant directors of sales in his department will be eliminated. Dr. R. S. George will become director of development under the reorganization, reporting to Mr. Langmeier.

A new Hercules plant involving new fields in the chemical industry will be put into operation next month by the naval stores department when the Higgins plant at Gibbstown, N. J., begins the production of synthetic phenol and acetone.

"In addition to the continuing growth and complex nature of our long-established naval stores business, production and development problems both at our new plant and as a result of our expansion into the field of agricultural chemicals, are of vital significance to our department," Mr. Mayfield said.

Mr. Langmeier's Background

Mr. Langmeier joined Hercules as a chemical engineer in 1918 at the company's experiment station, served four years as assistant to the technical director of the company until 1928, when Hercules operations were organized departmentally. He was successively assistant director of sales, director of sales, and director of operations for the naval stores department, before being named assistant general manager in 1952.

Mr. Hogg, before his appointment as assistant general manager, had been di-

—*Continued on page 66*

Chemurgy Group Set To Expand Research

The National Farm Chemurgic Council last week announced a new effort to expand the nation's chemurgic research program and also reported that a proposal has been made to change the organization's name to The Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research.

The group, comprising representatives of industry, agriculture and science, has been sponsoring an educational and scientific research program to develop additional non-food uses of agricultural products. Under the expanded program announced by its president, Henry T. McKnight, its activities will be broadened to include the whole field of agricultural research in production and marketing as well as utilization. The group's board of governors, in a recent meeting, also voted to recommend the change in the organization's name.

Farming's Geographical Limits Reached

"The geographic limits of America's farming areas have been reached," Mr. McKnight said. "Further, America continues to be an expanding nation with a growing population and a dynamic economy.

"Yet, as President Eisenhower has pointed out, in comparison with the nation's industrial research budget of two cents out of every dollar of industrial income, we are spending only four-tenths of a cent out of each dollar of agricultural income for research. This includes federal, state, and private funds.

"The new program will promote research in the production, marketing and utilization of agricultural products. It will also promote the dissemination of the findings of such research to those who are in a position to put them into practice.

"Typical of the practical results of agricultural research in expanding farm income is the story of hybrid corn research. Since the start of the work in this field, not more than $15,000,000 has been spent in federal, state and private funds. But farm income on this one crop has been increased, through research, by $1,000,000,000 a year, Mr. McKnight stated.

Expansion Approved by Board

"Faced with these facts, the council's board of governors has voted to expand its activity and approved the plan of its blueprint committee and a new charter and by-laws."

All these actions will be submitted to the full membership for ratification at the council's annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, next March. Members of the blueprint committee included:—Dr. K. Starr

—*Continued on page 60*

W. C. Hardesty Co. Activities Shifted to Harchem Division

F. G. Merckel, president of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J., has announced that, effective January 1, all operations carried on by W. C. Hardesty Company, Belleville, will be conducted by the Harchem Division of Wallace & Tiernan. The change is being made, Mr. Merckel said, to effect certain operating economies. It will in no way change the Hardesty activities in the fatty acid and plasticizer fields, since W. C. Hardesty Company is a wholly-owned Wallace & Tiernan subsidiary.

W. C. Hardesty Company was originally acquired by Wallace & Tiernan in 1951. At that time, Hardesty had a partly-owned subsidiary, Hardesty Chemical Company. Subsequently, Hardesty Chemical Company was wholly acquired and merged into W. C. Hardesty Company to become the Hardesty Chemical Division. The merger of these two operating units into the Harchem Division is a further step in the announced Wallace & Tiernan policy to expand and integrate its activities.

The main plant of Hardesty is at Dover, Ohio, and a second plant is operated in Toronto, Canada, by a subsidiary, W. C. Hardesty Company of Canada, Ltd. General offices are at Belleville. No personnel changes are contemplated and the new Harchem Division will continue to serve the customers of W. C. Hardesty Company with fatty acid and plasticizer products under the Harchem and "Century" brand names.

Witco Elects Vice-President

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has elected Michael D. Vaccaro vice-president in charge of eastern sales. Mr. Vaccaro was made eastern sales manager of the concern in October of last year. For sixteen years he has been active in Witco's eastern sales organization, covering Pennsylvania, New Jersey and metropolitan New York.

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Mallinckrodt bismuth compounds are used in many pharmaceutical preparations as coating agents for mucous membranes, especially in the treatment of gastritis, enteritis and gastric and peptic ulcers. Certain bismuth compounds are used externally in the form of dusting powders, ointments, pastes and suspensions in the topical treatment of wounds, skin eruptions, ulcers and burns.

A few Mallinckrodt bismuth compounds most used by pharmaceutical manufacturers:

Bismuth Subcarbonate USP Powder, Heavy Powder, Light Powder and Extra Light Powder

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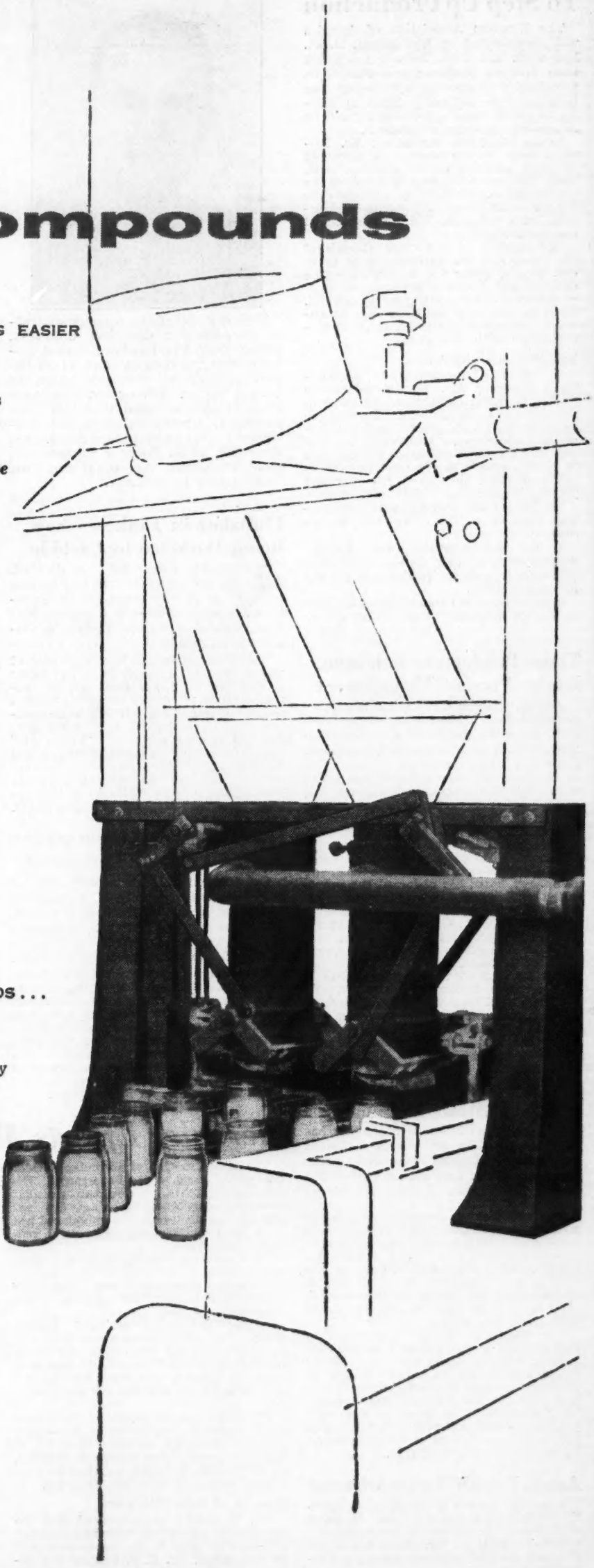

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; annual meeting, November 27-30, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 14-15; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical and Allied Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Palmer House, Chicago, January 18; Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21; annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 26.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3; Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-25.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 7; scientific meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, January 7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, April 16-17; annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Plant Maintenance and Engineering Show, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, January 24-27.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, January 14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 12; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

World Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-15.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, April 6-10.

Haskins Will Succeed Bush As Carnegie Institution Head

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, president and director of research of Haskins Laboratories, New York, has been elected president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. Haskins will succeed Dr. Vannevar Bush, who retires on January 1, 1956.

After four years in the research laboratory of the General Electric Company from 1931 to 1935, Dr. Haskins established a scientific and educational foundation. This foundation has devoted itself mainly to basic scientific research and research training in selected pioneer areas. Originally, it activities were confined mainly to the fields of biochemistry and biophysics, but, in recent years, it has moved into the field of psychoacoustics, which involves a new approach to some of the basic aspects of speech.

In Stauffer Development Post

H. D. McGowan has been named assistant director of market development for Stauffer Chemical Company. Mr. McGowan was formerly associated with General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and general manager of Algonquin Chemical Company. He will work with Paul S. Brallier, director of market development, and will headquarter in Stauffer's New York office.

Essential Oil Ass'n Plans Two Sessions January 7

The Essential Oil Association has announced that it will hold its annual banquet and meeting as well as its annual scientific session January 7. The former affair will be held at the Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, and the scientific conclave at the Gramercy Park hotel, also New York.

The business meeting will be held at 6 p.m., with a cocktail hour and the annual banquet following. At the scientific meeting, committee chairmen will report on the following products:—Celery seed oil, Dr. G. Hedstrom, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; cedar leaf oil, Dr. A. Warren, Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; cinnamon bark from Ceylon, Dr. R. LeB. Daggett, George Luebers Company; distilled lime oil, Dr. E. Langenau, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and ylang ylang oil, extra, Dr. Ralph Lewers, Fritzsche Brothers.

Also, aldehyde C 11, Dr. K. T. Keller, Schimmel & Co.; aldehyde C 14, Dr. E. C. Fearns, van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., benzophenone, Dr. Thomas J. Bonica, Polak & Schwarz, Inc.; beta methyl naphthyl ketone, Dr. V. Johnston, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and nerolin, Dr. L. Hediger, Trubek Laboratories, Inc. A report on a proposed standard format will be given by Dr. E. C. Fearns, of van Ameringen-Haebler.

Woodward of Harvard Wins Baekeland Award for 1955

Prof. Robert B. Woodward of Harvard University, who had a leading part in the synthesis of quinine and cortisone, has been chosen to receive the Leo Hendrik Baekeland award of the American Chemical Society's North Jersey section for 1955.

Dr. Woodward, one of the nation's foremost organic chemists, is perhaps best known for his contributions to the synthesis of quinine in 1943, at a time when World War II had cut off imports of natural quinine. His latest triumph was the synthesis of strychnine, accomplished earlier this year by a research team under his leadership.

The Baekeland award, which consists of $1,000 and a gold medal, will be presented to Dr. Woodward at a dinner climaxing an all-day section conference in the Essex House, Newark, N. J., on January 24. Conferred biennially upon an American chemist under forty in recognition of accomplishments in pure or industrial chemistry, the award is sponsored by the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Day Heads N.Y. Trade Board

Bernard P. Day, president of Joseph P. Day, Inc., nationally-known realtors, was elected thirtieth president of the New York Board of Trade last week. The immediate past president, Fred J. Stock of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, was elected chairman of the board of directors. Among those elected vice-presidents were John D. Small, former chairman of the Munitions Board, and Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York.

Chemical Engineers Told by Weeks Next Year's Business Will Top '54

A prediction by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks that business conditions next year will be "better than 1954," the election of a new president and the unveiling of a host of recent technical developments marked the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held December 12 to 15 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Castigating what he called the "gloom peddlers," Mr. Weeks pointed out that the current job situation "looks good." "During 1954," he noted, "personal income, after taxes, increased. Personal consumption expenditures also went up. Today people have money to spend and are spending it."

He went on to say that surveys by his department in conjunction with other federal agencies "show that business spending for new plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1955 is expected to be at a high rate, although somewhat below the average for 1954." He said that total new construction next year is likely to be some 7 percent above that of 1954, hitting an all-time high of $39,500,000,000.

Prof. Barnett F. Dodge
AIChE's New President

Calling attention to the fact that this country has grown economically at an average of 3 percent a year, Secretary Weeks felt that it is entirely possible within the next decade for the country to raise its gross national product from the current $355,000,000,000 to around $500,000,000,000.

"If the realistic optimists push the faint-hearts aside and take over the nation," he asserted, "I am convinced we can enter a ten-year era of tremendous economic growth and of widely-spreading individual well-being."

AIChE's new president is Prof. Barnett F. Dodge, head of the department of chemical engineering at Yale University. Prof. Dodge, who has been at Yale since 1925 and chairman of its chemical engineering department since 1931, succeeds Dr. Chalmer G. Kirkbride as head of the institute. Dr. Kirkbride is president and director of the Houdry Process Company as well as a director of the Catalytic Construction Company, both Philadelphia.

Electronic Computers Deflated

The new electronic computer cannot be put on a par with the human brain, according to Dr. John R. Bowman, director of research at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Bowman, who received the institute's 1954 professional progress award in chemical engineering, said that he based this conclusion on a detailed comparison of the

—*Continued on page 58*

Management Parley Has Chemical Industry Features

The American Management Association's annual marketing conference program will include several features of particular interest to the chemical industry. The meeting is scheduled for February 7 through 9 at the Statler hotel, New York.

The opening morning speaker will be Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who will explain what the new FTC pricing recommendations mean to sales management. He will be followed by Lloyd A. Hatch, vice-president in charge of research and product development for Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., who will analyze the best ways to merge new product lines into a sales organization.

Executives from Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., will describe their company's program for building a productive sales force. They include H. M. Poole, jr., vice-president, and Charles O. McDermott, director of sales training.

The conference theme of sharpening up the marketing function throughout the entire company will be further developed at the second-day afternoon session when three speakers will take up various aspects of the marketing job. Robert L. Gibson, general manager of the chemical division of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., will discuss firm controls on sales expense. Why Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., decided to stay with one of its products, despite poor sales and how the product was successfully revived will be told by Donald Williams, vice-president and director of sales.

Chemical Institute of Canada Maps Engineers' Conference

The fifth divisional conference of the chemical engineering division of the Chemical Institute of Canada will be held March 7 through 9 in Ottawa, Ont. Upwards of 300 chemical engineers and industrial chemists are expected to attend.

The three-day conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul E. Gishler, will include two days of technical papers. The papers will include a half day on atomic energy developments, in addition to a half day on the fundamentals of drying, and a half day on general chemical engineering topics.

One of the features of the conference will be a trip to the Chalk River plant of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. The trip will take place on March 9. A security clearance is required of all those taking the trip, and inquiries regarding it should be mailed to Dr. W. M. Campbell, Box 323, Deep River, Ont.

Laboratories Council Elects Herron as Its New President

New officers for 1955 have been announced by the American Council of Independent Laboratories. Elected president is Lewis F. Herron, president of James H. Herron Company.

Other officers are:—Vice-president, Dr. Alvin C. Purdy, president of Bull & Roberts, Inc.; secretary, Dr. Roger W. Truesdail, president of Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., and treasurer, F. H. Wright, vice-president of Lucius Pitkin, Inc.

The executive committee is composed of the elected officers, the immediate past president of the council, and Fred B. Porter, president of Southwestern Laboratories; W. D. Langtry, president of Commercial Testing & Engineering Company; C. A. Lashbrook, president of Oklahoma Testing Laboratories, and Herbert D. Imrie, president of Abbot A. Hanks, Inc.

NPVLA Appoints Fisher Director of Trade Sales

Louis Fisher, former director of industry relations for the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has been named director of trade sales. Mr. Fisher, who succeeds Laurence Kiefer as trade sales chief, has in turn been succeeded as industry relations director by Walter R. King. In addition, William A. Terrell has been assigned to NPVLA's industrial product finishes division.

APMA Announces Calendar Of Dates for 1955 Meetings

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has set the dates for its 1955 meetings. There will be no eastern section parley next year, as that meeting was combined with APMA's mid-year convention, which took place earlier this month in New York (OPD, 12/13/54).

The central section meeting will be held February 7 to 9 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, while the western section meeting will take place February 14 and 15 at the Ambassador hotel in Los Angeles.

The association will hold its annual convention June 6 to 8 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., while its 1955 mid-year meeting is slated December 12 to 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

ADMA's Annual April 13-15

The American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold its 1955 annual meeting at the Boca Raton Club,, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13 to 15.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms works lb 40 —
Acenaphthene, above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb 41 50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 1250 1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb 1350 1535
tanks frt equald lb 1050 1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 —
smaller lots lb. .30½ —
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. 80 —
smaller lots lb 81 86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 —
tanks dlvd E lb 14 —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .76 .81
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - 1.35
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 - 1.36
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - .82
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - .83
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see Al)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetopnenone cns. dms lb 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17 50 21 00
Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 07 .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech. powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 —
ton lots, ex wharf, N. Y. or Chi ton 152.00 —
smaller lots same basis, ton 157.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex wharf, N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 —
smaller lots same basis, ton 181.50 —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 —
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .23¾- .25½
Caprylic, dms lb. .23¾- .25½
Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls frt alld lb. 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .051%- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Cholic, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾% dms. c.l., works lb. .27½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine grain dms. c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous gran. fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed bbls lb .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¼- .26
tanks lb. .22½- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .26¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¼- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar dom 50% 207 C or above ref dms c.l frt. equald gal 99 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C. ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms c.l same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 215 C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D) 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. 33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys c.l. works lb. 1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, ACS vat bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.82 2.00
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.56 - —
smaller lots lb 1 69 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
bbls. 0.25 frt alld lb 1.60 —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 .35
cbys lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2 45 2.53
25 lb. lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls. works, 100% basis, lb. .82 —
paste, bbls., works 100% basis, lb 80 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys dlvd E lb 37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
18° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2 15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb .11¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 13¼ .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 19¼- —
Acid, hydrobromic, CP USP prices to dealers 1 2c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb .75 95
dilute NF 2% 5 lb bots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 1.39
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 .3699
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11 98
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 80%, dms lb. .35¼- .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2025- —
w. w., dms lb. .2325- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic 85-92% dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
liq.	liquid
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E. ....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
56.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis ..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis ..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms.....lb. .16¾- .18½
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
dbl. dist., (white), dms.....lb. .19¼- .21
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¼- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl. dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .15¾
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst.. cns. lb. 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms .....lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms..lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms..lb. .16¼- .18
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
s. d., dms.....lb. .14¾- .16½
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .15½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .13¼- .15
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .13½- .15¼
hydrogenated, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .14½
rubbermakers, bgs.....lb. .11½- .13
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms.....lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt.lb. .41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .43 - —
small dms.....lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½ - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms .lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works.....lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l .....lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.33
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
tech., cryst., bbls .....lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms .....lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd.....lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns. 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis .....gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis .....gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis .....gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis .....gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis .....gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis .....gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis .....gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis .....gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis.....gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis. gal. .40 - —

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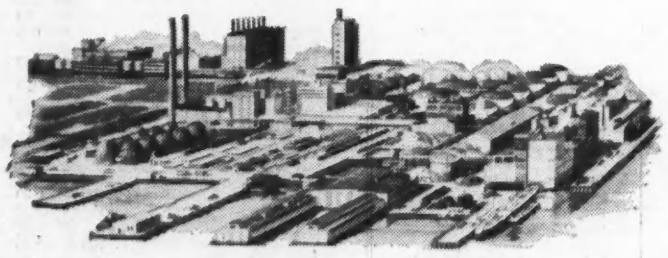
ETHYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE
ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETONE

Publicker's Chemical Plant on the Delaware River



PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

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NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTOR, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICALS SALES CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
canks, same basis..gal.21.45 -
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works..lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J..lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms..lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms..lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa..lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .43 - —
indust grade dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt. alld..lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld..lb.28.50 - —
soln., 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works..lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .40 - —
powd., cs..lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs..lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs..lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1070- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1678- .1875
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .028 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0305- .0405
light bgs. dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works..lb. .22 - —
contract, works..lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
contract, works..lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works..lb. 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .205 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .63½- —
standard, dms..lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms..lb. .72 - —

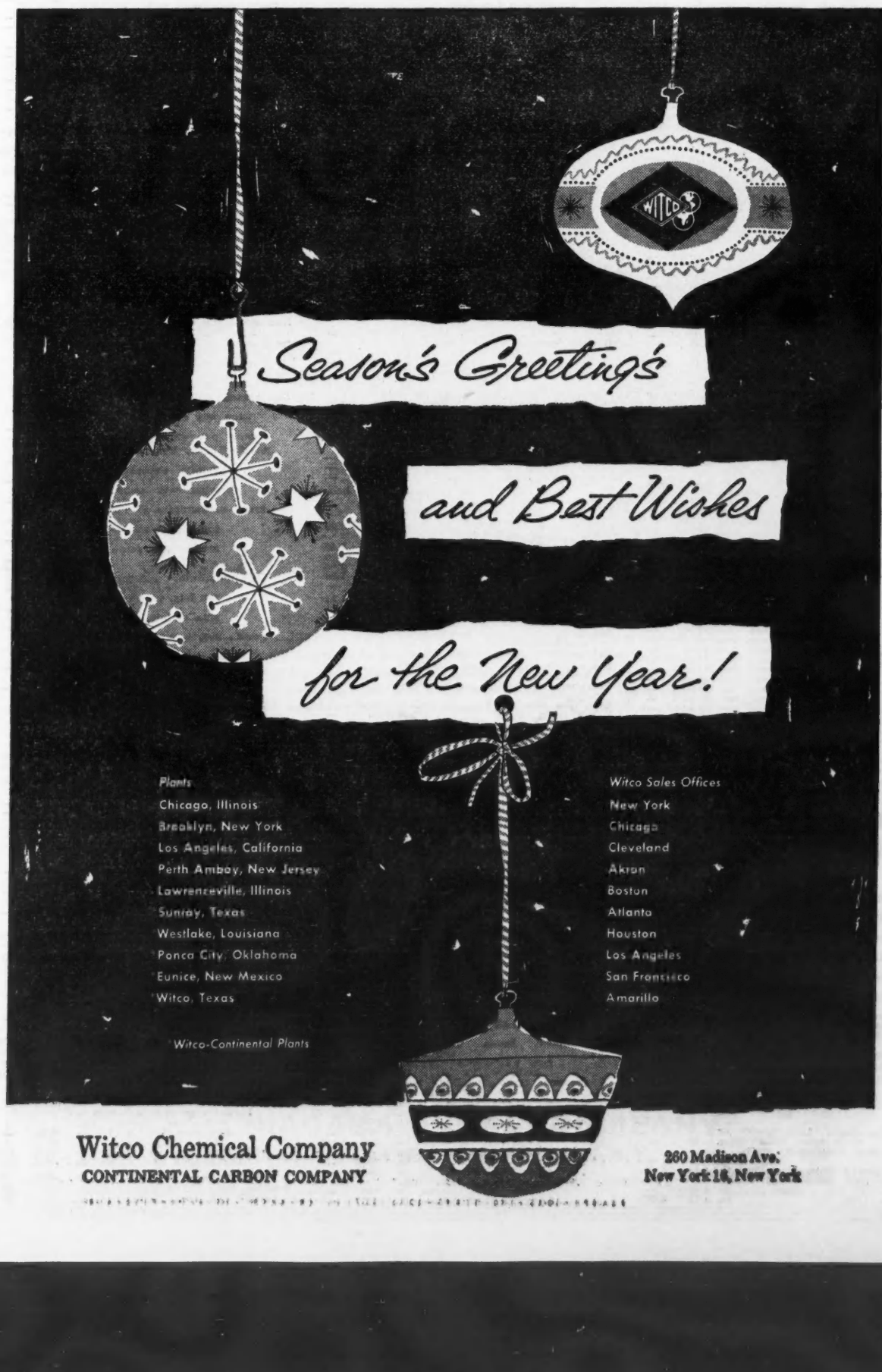
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, etns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, etns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, cml., bulk, c.l., works..100lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works..ton.37.00 - —
lump c.l., bgs., works..ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works..lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works..lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis..lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld..lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1..lb. .18½- —
2..lb. .19 - —
3..lb. .19½- .20
4..lb. .20 - —
5..lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.87.50 -90.50

Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms..lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse..ton.395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l..lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works..lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd..lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls..lb. .38 - .39
dms..lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).

Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots..lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald..ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton.74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles..ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse..ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works..lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs..lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls. dms..lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms works..lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works..lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works, ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works..ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works..lb. .08½- .10



Witco Chemical Company
CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY
260 Madison Ave.
New York 16, New York

Ammonium Sulfide—Calcium Sulfate

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equaid., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di- basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyD.
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. lb. .24 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .89 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .59 - .62
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine NF dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald, ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cums., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldenyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.90 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - .16½
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.68.00 -70.00
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
1,000-lb. lots or less, same basis lb. .33 - —
lead-lined, dms., 3-dm. lots to c.l. lb. .30 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.c., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).

Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.03
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.75 - —
B, cs. lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
Carotene, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22½- .23½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .16½- .16¾
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .18½- .19
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .17½- .17¾
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls. lb. Nominal
thin, bls. lb. Nominal
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 104.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .48 - .50
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.29 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30¼
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .59 - .60
"0000," bgs., shipt lb. No prices.
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.05 - 6.20
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00

FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE, completed in 1797, was one of the first to be constructed by the Federal Government following organization of the Lighthouse Service in 1789. Standing on a high headland of rocks and sand dunes, it marks the southern entrance to Block Island Sound as well as the eastern extremity of Long Island—an area of great danger to ships because of violent storms and the prevalence of fog.

Safe passage through many channels of production has been provided to thousands of users of electrochemicals by the skillful cooperation of Niagara Alkali Company. Niagara is a pioneer in the development, production and application of these important chemicals:

Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Clay—Dextrin

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l. ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 30.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .56 - .57
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
crude, 96%, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dm., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works gal. .154 .165
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks ex whse gal. 1650- 1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .88 - .90
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .273
Chloride anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works. lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - 11.35

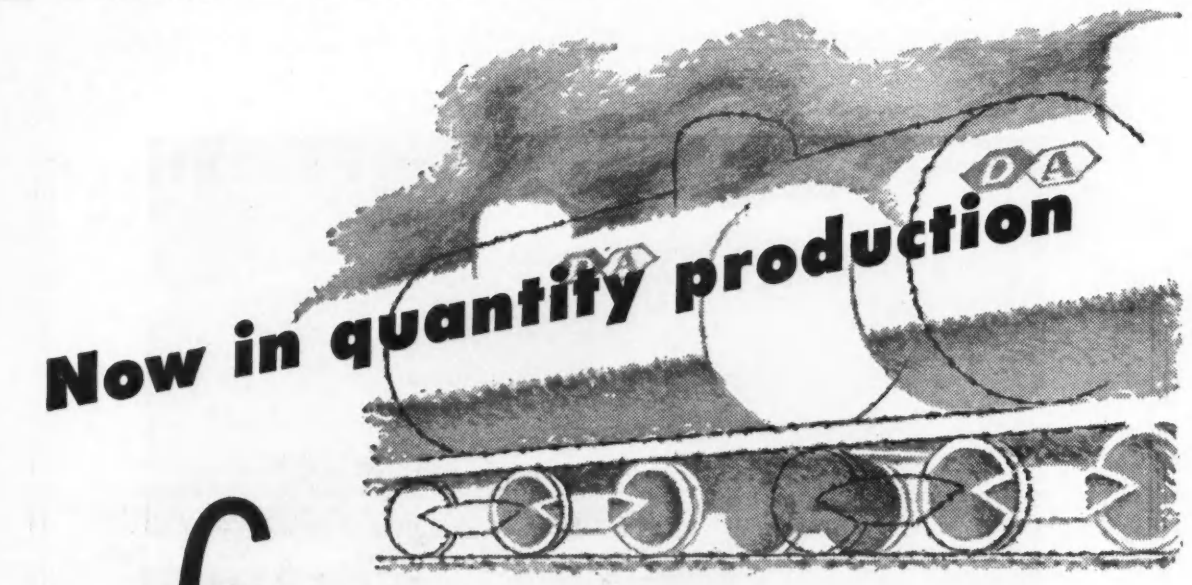
Copper sulfate monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 - 17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 - 24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
Syrup, 42 dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton. 72.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 70.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. No prices.
powd., cs. lb. No prices.
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% F. paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton. 64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11



6 additional plasticizers

DI OCTYL PHTHALATE-HR ● A specially prepared DOP of particular interest to wire and cable insulation manufacturers requiring a high, uniform, volume resistivity.

ISO OCTYL-ISO DECYL PHTHALATE ● A carefully prepared blend of octyl and decyl phthalates which imparts superior low temperature and low volatility characteristics to vinyl plastics.

DI ISO DECYL PHTHALATE ● Recommended in vinyl plastics to improve low temperature and low volatility characteristics.

DI ISO OCTYL ADIPATE ● A standard low temperature plasticizer used in vinyl plastics where durability at low temperatures is a requirement.

DI ISO DECYL ADIPATE ● Shows promise as a low cost replacement for di octyl sebacate. Low temperature and electrical characteristics are very close to those of di octyl sebacate.

DI OCTYL SEBACATE ● A practically water white, premium quality, low temperature plasticizer which can be supplied with a color of less than 100 on the APHA scale.

● Write for free technical and comparative data. Other Dewey and Almy plasticizers available for prompt delivery are:

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DAREX DI ISO OCTYL PHTHALATE
DAREX DI OCTYL PHTHALATE
DAREX DI BUTYL MALEATE
DAREX DI ISO BUTYL ADIPATE

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DIVISION OF W. R. GRACE & CO.

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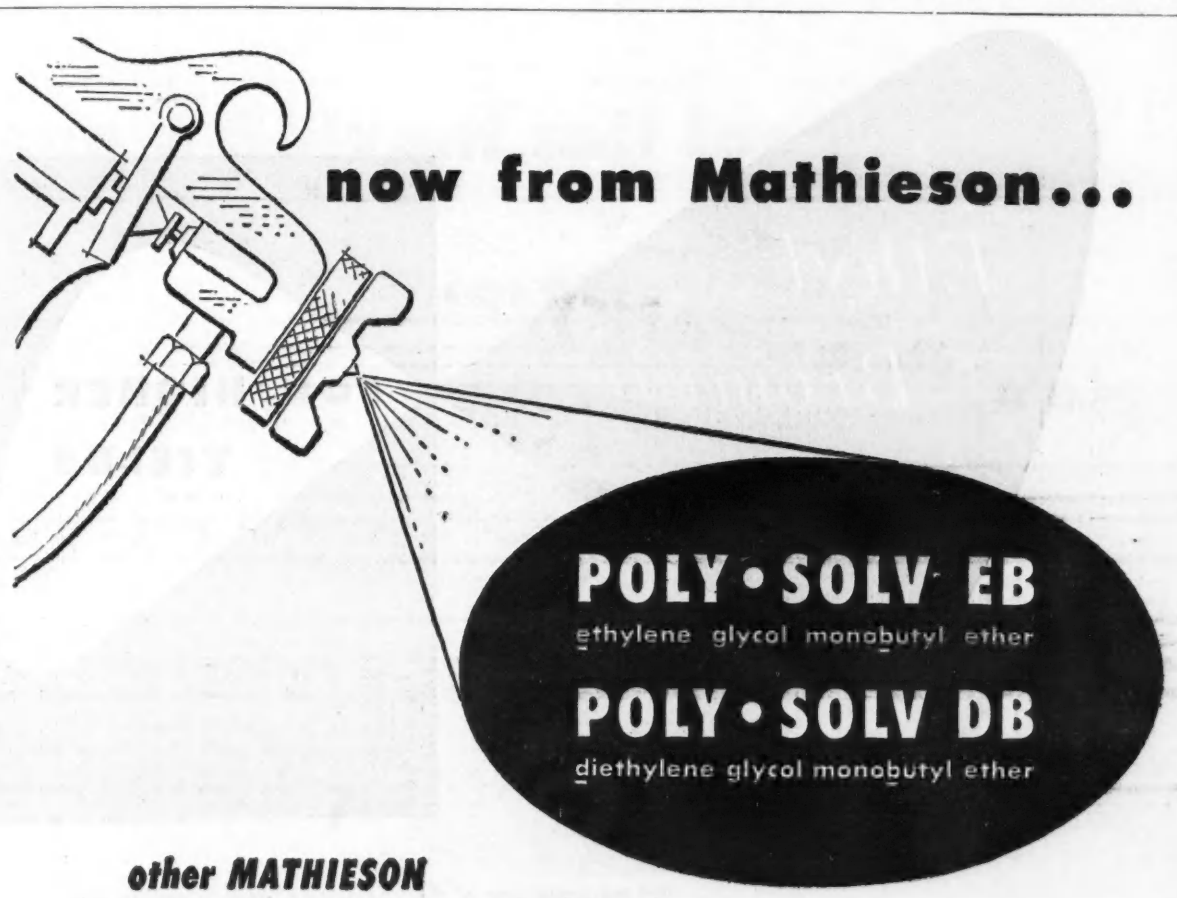
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Dimethyl exthanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equaid lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60

Dextrose—Dyes, Coaltar, Yellow

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3 cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10



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Dyes, Coaltar, Black—N-Ethylaniline

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	-	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	-	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	-	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	-	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	-	—
No. 9, cns	lb	2.85	-	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.30	-	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	-	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	-	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	-	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	-	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	-	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	-	—
No. 33 cns	lb.	17.45	-	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	-	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lib.	10.95	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	-	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc.	lb.	.75	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	-	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.95	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.69	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	-	—
419 Red FC, conc	lb.	1.12	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	.98	-	—
448 Red 4BX, conc. conc	lb.	1.50	-	—
861 Brown B	lb.	2.03	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.. No

518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra,	lb.	.94	-	—
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.72	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	-	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	.91	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	-	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	-	—
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	3.68	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.70	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	1.88	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	-	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.75	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	-	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.39	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	-	—
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra,	lb.	2.72	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	1.75	-	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste,	lb.	1.98	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.25	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	-	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.. No.

1217 Orange RD, single paste	lb.	1.65	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.30	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.51	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	-	—
Jet No. 551	lb.	.89	-	—
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	-	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	-	—
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	-	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	-	—
FN, conc	lb.	1 22	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.85	-	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	-	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	-	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	-	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	-	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	-	—
Y extra	lb.	.64	-	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	-	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	-	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	-	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	-	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra conc	lb.	1.04	-	—
Black, acid blue, R, extra	lb.	.86	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	-	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	-	—
Orange acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	-	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	-	—
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	-	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.02	-	1.05
tanners, bbls.	lb	.06	-	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.95	-	35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	-	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	-	.55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	3.00	-	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	35.75	-	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	39.50	-	—
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	-	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	-	—
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.56½	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.44½	-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.45½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	-	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	-	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	-	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	-	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	-	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	.22
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks same basis	lb	.10	-	—
USP bots., cyls	lb.	22	-	24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.71	-	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	-	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	-	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	-	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	.97	-	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	-	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	-	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works	lb.	.51½	-	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	-	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	-	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)				
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.53½	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.83	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	-	—

Ethyl Bromide

FOR HIGHER YIELDS

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .11½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP. cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.146.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.141.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0585- .062
l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .033 - —
Zone 2, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .065 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .23
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .20
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .31 - .32
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs lb. .37 - .38
No. 3, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Glue, hide, 363-394, jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50

Ethylbenzene—Green, Chrome, CP

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. 40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —

can a Solvent sell lacquers?

get the answer in a Solvent Survey

The right solvent can improve odor, color, drying time, blush—every one a factor that can sell lacquers. With product improvement on everyone's schedule, why not find out if your solvent is "dragging its feet."

The paint technology section at Celanese is staffed with experienced protective coatings men. They can give you a complete solvent survey—review your formulation, make evaluations, comparisons, recommendations, cost analyses.

A survey can give you the edge you're looking for. Ask your Celanese representative all about it. No obligation.
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-L
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

SPECIALIZED
- Acetone
- n-Propanol
- n-Propyl Acetate
- n-Butyl Acetate
- Isobutanol
- n-Butanol
- Celanese Solvent 203
- Celanese Solvent 601
- Celanese Solvent 901-H
- Methanol

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color—Juniper Tar

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25c, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¼ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .21
powd., USP, bbls lb. .26 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .32
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12 - .13
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21½ - .22½
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .18 - .20
sorts, bgs lb. 20½ - .22½
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No prices.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .38 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .32 - .36
No. 3, bbls lb. .27 - .30
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.95 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb 20½ —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
a-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-3 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00

Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots oz.28.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.85 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd., W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls dlvd lb 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.80 -11.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .60 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

This advertisement first appeared April 1954

In our continuing study of isobutyraldehyde as a basic chemical raw material, we are pleased to announce the publication of

The Chemistry of Isobutyraldehyde and its Derivatives

by HAGEMEYER AND DECROES.

For your convenience in evaluating this new treatise as a reference manual in your daily work, we have reproduced here the table of contents.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

This publication has been prepared to stimulate the thinking of industrial research and development personnel concerning isobutyraldehyde and its derivatives. We will be pleased to honor letterhead requests for copies.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, IN
KINGSPORT, TENNES
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMP

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .13¼- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload..lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls..lb. .23 - —
gran. bbls.....lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd.....lb. .31 - .32
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis..lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd....lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. 32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works.....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb. 12.75 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.....lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls.....lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —

increased use of isobutyraldehyde now permits sharp price reductions

Isobutyraldehyde is a versatile chemical whose usefulness as a raw material or intermediate makes possible many interesting processing shortcuts.

In line with economies resulting from larger scale production, Eastman has slashed prices almost in half.

NEW PRICE SCHEDULE

C. P. Grade* (Anhydrous)	Technical Grade**
27.5¢ per lb. in C.L. drums	19.5¢ per lb. in tank cars
28.5¢ per lb. in L.C.L. drums	21.5¢ per lb. in C.L. drums
	22.5¢ per lb. in L.C.L. drums

*Formerly 50¢ per lb. **Available for first time.

Investigate Eastman isobutyraldehyde as a new low-cost processing tool in your operations. Specifications and sample quantities are available upon request.

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal. ton 25.00 -26.00
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 13.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 13.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.15.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 15.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 15.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 15.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 15.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 19.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 80-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.72.00 -73.00
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton.68.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, tech., c.l., works and dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.20
NF, c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.42½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. 1.43½- 1.48½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots. lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots, works, dlvd. lb. .95 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.50 —
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.50 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25½- 28
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns. lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .39

Magnesite—Methylpentanediol

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 • —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton 38.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 • .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem counties and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 • 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 • 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs lb. .26¼- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 • .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 • .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10

Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 • .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 • —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls lb. .30 • .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 • —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 • —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99.999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton 88.00 • —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 • —
dms., works ton 94.00 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 • 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .23 • —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms. lb. .27 • —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 • —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 68.00 • —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works lb. .40 • .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 • .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 7.75 • 8.00
Japanese, cs lb. 13.00 • —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 • —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .33 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .43 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —

Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 • 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 315.00 -320.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 • —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 • —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 • —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld gal. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 • —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .35 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld, or dlvd gal. .32 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

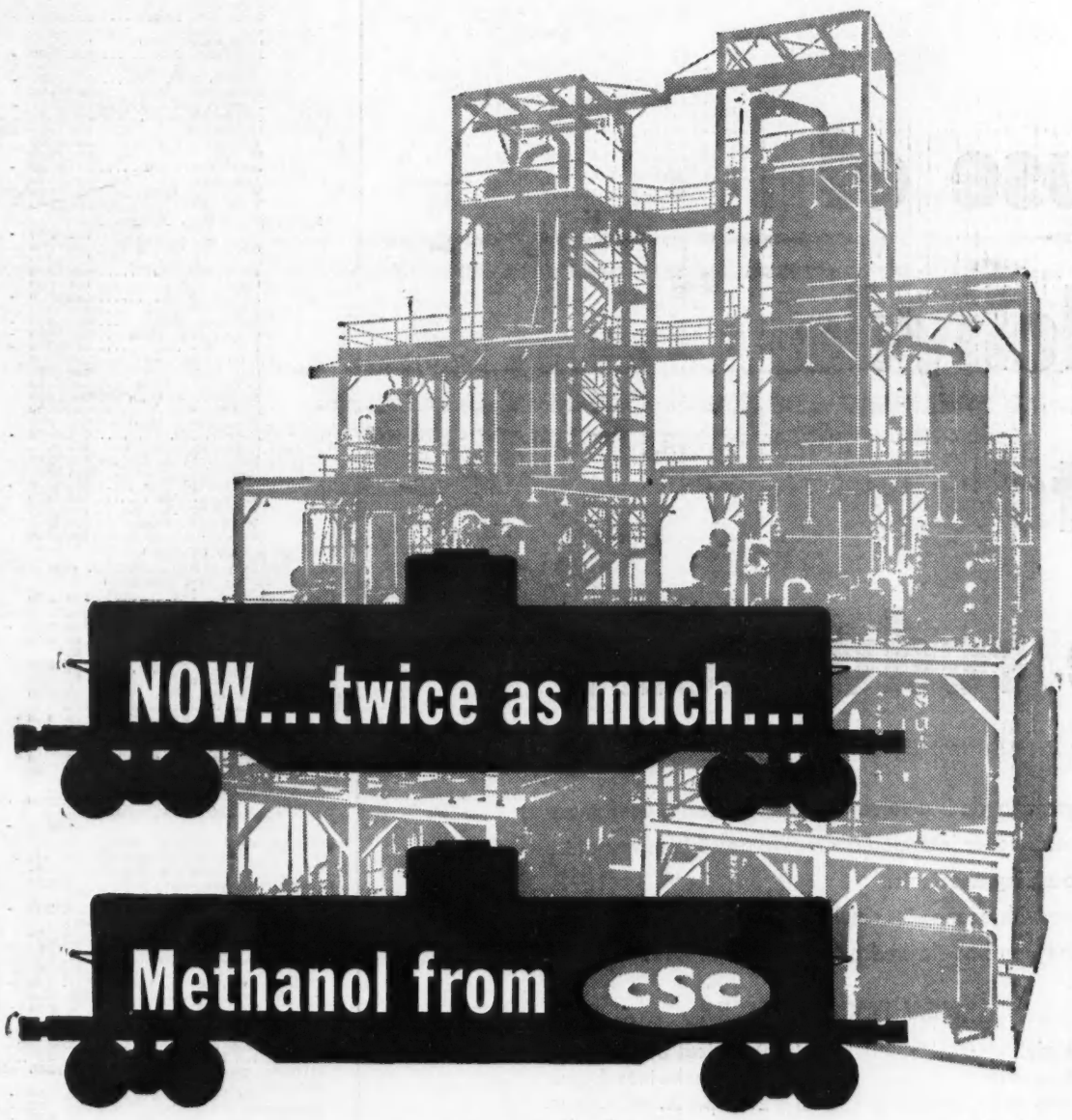
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63 • —
tanks, frt. alld E. gal. .45 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 • 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 • .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 • .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 • 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 • .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 • —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 • —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 • .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 • —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 • 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .03 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 • 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 • 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .58 • —
dms. lb. .53 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
tanks, works lb. .46 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 • 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 • 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 • 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 • 6.40
standard, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 • 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).



Giant, new production facilities are now in full operation at our Sterlington Plant in Louisiana. Basic in methanol for a number of years, CSC can now supply twice as much as it formerly did.

Pioneer in high-pressure synthesis, CSC is ready to serve all American Industry with high-quality synthetic methanol, minimum purity 99.85%, in tank cars, tank trucks, barges, tankers, drums.

Bulk distribution has been expanded to give fast delivery to the Midwest and eastern seaboard. Tank and barge service points have been enlarged and increased in number. Bulk terminal facilities are now maintained at Carteret, N. J., Camden, N. J., New Haven, Conn., New Orleans, La., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 150 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾ - .10
New York gal. .11½ - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide pure kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortho-toluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks same basis lb. 28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb. .40½ - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .37½ - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride NF, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 54.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 - 65.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty. lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .04½ - .05
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. — - .06¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. — - .07
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - .06¼
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .05¾ - .06
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½ - —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .76½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .71 - .76
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .84 - .88
Metal, electro cathodes cs. works, lb. .84½ - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - .35
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Niketha mide, cbys lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½ - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .30 - .31
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾ - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35

Methylphenylpyrazolone—Oil, Almond

Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .48 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. No prices.
West Indian, bgs lb. .34 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90

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Export: Airco Company International, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
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Oil, Allspice—Oil, Tall

Oil, allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. No stocks.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 2.00
55-60%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.25
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms. lb 1.45 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.90 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. 65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .55
white, dms. lb. .31 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.35 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb.12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.36.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2060- —

Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15 - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots lb.13.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb.175.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.25.00 -50.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Java, true, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Java-type, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, buds, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.60
leaf, unrectified, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.20
Cocout, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .13⅜- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12⅜- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. rt. dms., l.c.l lb. .20¼- —
deodorized tax incl non ret dms., c.l lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09¼- .09½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.14.75 -18.00

Oil, corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12⅞- —
Valley lb. .12⅝- .12¾
Texas lb. .12¼- .12⅝
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10

Oil, fishliver, 40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10¼- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.50 -12.25
Bourbon, cns. lb.11.25 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.12.25 -17.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13 - .13½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms lb. .17½- .18
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.70 - 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.85
Lavender, (lower) USP, French. lb. 3.55 - 4.60
30-32% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
38-40% ester, cns lb.10.00 -16.50
40-42% ester, cns
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.90 - 6.50
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 9.25
terpeneless bots lb 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cs lb. 3.50 - 5.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1525- —
l.c.l. lb. .1575- .1625
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
New York lb. .1375- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1405- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cons., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08 Nom.
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .08½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., ums. lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb .32 .33
30° cold test, dms lb .30 .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18½- .18¾
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb 1.95 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .12½- .12¾
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12¾- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .19¼- —
refd., dms. lb. .24½- .25
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 7.75 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms. ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots lb 20.00 - 25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.25
Spanish, cns. lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.50 -13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅜- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .15 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14½- —
salad, dms. lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks lb. .15½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
tanks, works lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works l.c.l. lb. .05 - —

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Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Oil, tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works.....lb. .601 - —
whse.....lb. .712 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.....lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb 1.95 4.00
tech. white cns.....lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .23
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .20½- —
domestic mills.....lb. 23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns. dms.....lb .40 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.11.50 -21.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis. non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. 52½ .55
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 .68½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .69½ .73
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½ .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77½ .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 .80
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.....lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
granl. USP, cns.....lb 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP, cns.....lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, C.P., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works.....lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniln (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .49 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more.....lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots.....oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy.....lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% deal-ers, dms., works.....lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., l.l., works.....lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over.....lb. .36 .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills.....ton.84.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.....lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd., bbls.....lb 1.80 —
imported, Danish, ex whse.....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb .21 —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy.....gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .24 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop.....lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't.....lb. No prices.
Nigerian, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22¼
white, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E.....dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W.....dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., W.....dm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W.....lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy.....lb. .03¼- .04⅛

Oil, Tallow—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy.....lb. .04⅜- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 .07¼
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .05⅜- .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy.....lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy.....lb. .05 .05⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles.....gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.....gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type.....gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type.....gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco.....gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.....gal. .17 - —
Group 3.....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .19 - —
Buffalo.....gal. .195 - —
Chicago.....gal. .279 - —
Cleveland.....gal. .22 - —
Newark.....gal. .18 - —
New York.....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .18 - —
Providence.....gal. .195 - —

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Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Specially Refd.—Potassium, Bromide

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refd., tanks, ref'y, Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .209 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C. m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C. m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30

Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, 272°-387°, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½

Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

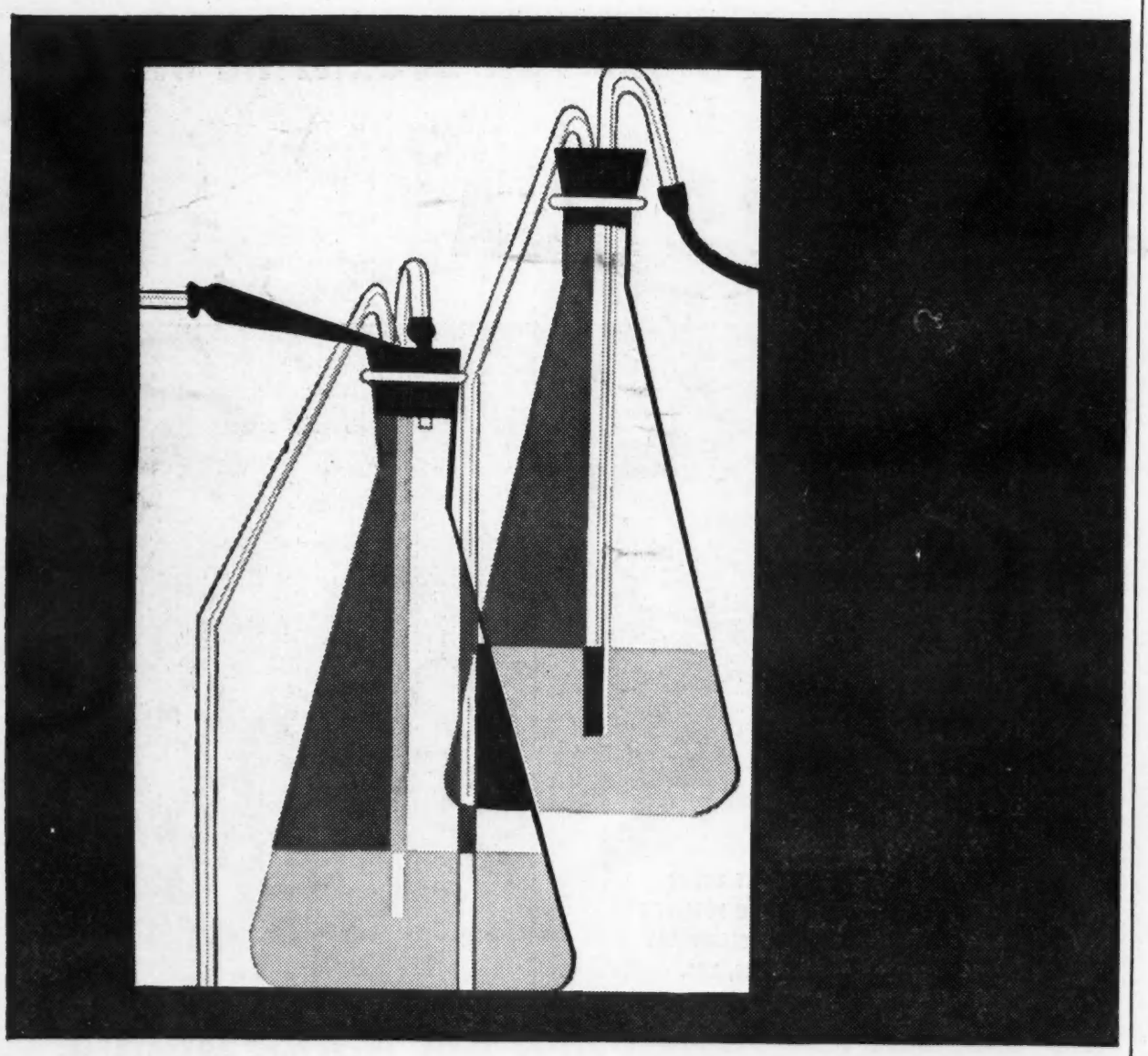
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .45 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .49 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —

Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., tin dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.00 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red. dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), dms., solid, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2° - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Mexican, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Mexican, bgs. lb. .80 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works ton. 35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 82.00 -84.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .29 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs lb. .25¾- .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23



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FOR EXPERT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — always be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you for any technical data or assistance regarding your industrial finishing problems.

Penola

PENOLA OIL COMPANY · NEW YORK · DETROIT · CHICAGO

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .26 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .32
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¼- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 - —
dms.; ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide). yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .663 - .728
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton.35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½- —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08½- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Metnyl etner, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04⅛
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04⅛
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .03½ .04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .13
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —

Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .56¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51⅛- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —

Use your present equipment . . . open or closed kettles . . . and produce at competitive prices a superior wall paint with . . .

Now you can add a high quality, odorless flat wall paint to your line without buying special processing equipment. You build your own vehicle *right from the resin* at substantial savings over a purchased vehicle. You can offer your customers a many-ways-better paint at competitive prices.

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Red, Cadmium, Lithopone—Sodium Cacodylate

Red, cadmium, lithopone, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are lc per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —

Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —

Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —

syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —

l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —

Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —

rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —

resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —

Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —

Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —

10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —

smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —

Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —

Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —

Oxide (see Red iron oxide).

Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —

l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —

Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —

Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).

Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —

tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —

Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —

l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —

ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —

Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —

light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —

Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —

Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25

Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037

20% bgs. works lb. .0475- —

25% bgs., works lb. .0525- —

30% bgs., works lb. .0550- —

35% bgs., works lb. .0575- —

40% bgs., works lb. .0625- —

Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —

Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).

Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40

Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram.25.00 - —

25 gram lots gram.26.00 - —

10 gram lots gram.27.50 - —

Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —

USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —

powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —

Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16

Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00

Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85

powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95

India, whole bgs. lb. .35 - .40

powd., bbls lb. .43 - .45

Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 10.00 - —

readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —

5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —

Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).

Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).

Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —

tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —

ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —

Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50

10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00

1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00

Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½

activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .33

Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —

smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80

powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —

smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95

Saffron Spanish, USP, tins lb. 28.00 -30.00

Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —

Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —

Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —

Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾

refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —

Powdered salol, 25c. higher.

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 24.00 -26.00

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.

Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66

powd., fib, dms lb. .75 - .76

Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50

Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50

imp., Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.

Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.

Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —

select, bls lb. .65 - —

Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —

powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —

smaller lots lb .31 .32

Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 5.00 - 6.00

Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - —

Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —

siftings lb. .17 - —

Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18

No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15

No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13

powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

pods, bls. lb. .14 - —

Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.25 - —

Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .25 - .26

nat., bgs lb. .17½- —

Salvadorian, natural lb. Nominal.

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —

bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —

refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —

bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —

kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .54 Nom.

No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .53 Nom.

Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 Nom.

TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 5 bg. lots, 1c more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —

l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00

hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —

l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00

140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —

l.c.l. works ton. 20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —

l.c.l. works lb. .20 .28½

Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .85¼- —

Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .77⅜- —

1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —

500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —

100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —

Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —

1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —

500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —

250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —

strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —

Soapbark, whole, bls lb. No prices

crushed, bls., bbls lb. No Prices

powd., bbls lb. No Prices

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12

bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —

light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52

bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —

rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.80

70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —

rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90

solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —

l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —

Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —

l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —

NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250- —

Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30

refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —

p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —

smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50

p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —

smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —

l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —

Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾

Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .15½

soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10

Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 16.00 - —

10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —

5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —

1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —

bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —

USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —

Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —

powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —

Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —

Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —

dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65

Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

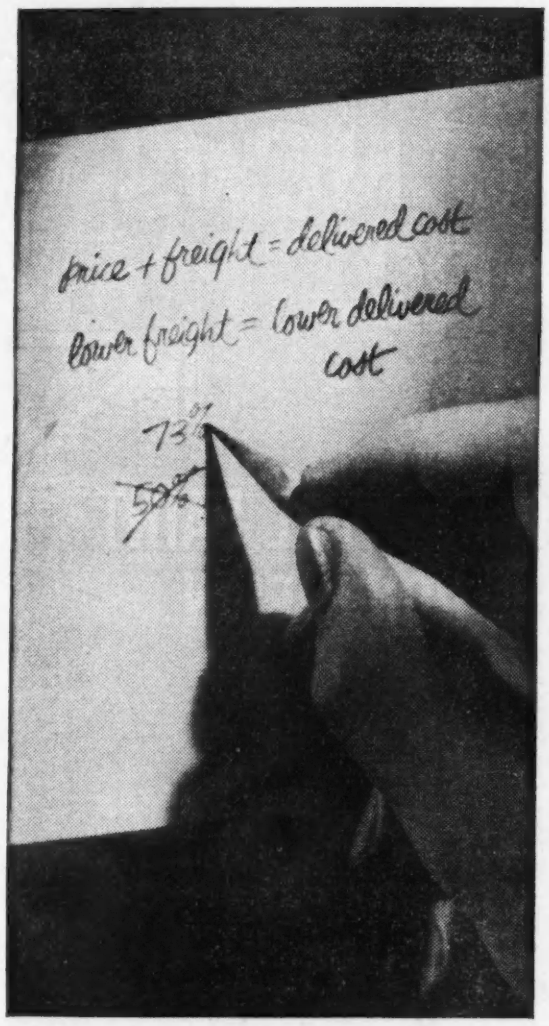
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Borate (see Borax).

Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35

Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50

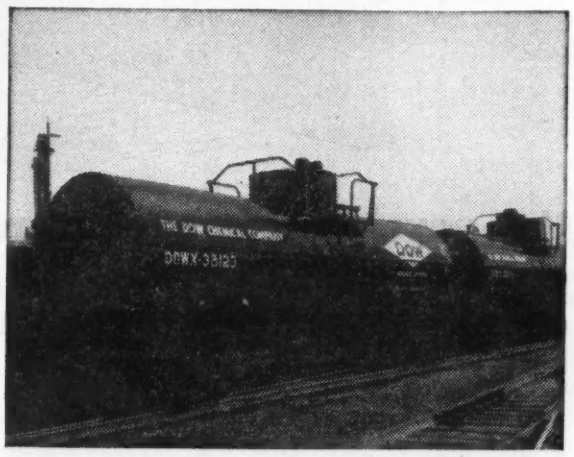


THE ECONOMIES OF 73% CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION are no longer reserved for the largest users . . . lower shipping costs now make it the best form for you, too.

DOW

73% CAUSTIC SODA...

a little figuring may prove it your best buy!



FAST, DEPENDABLE DELIVERY of uniform 73% caustic solution is assured through use of Dow-owned tank cars. These 8,000- and 10,000-gallon cars are insulated, protectively lined, and fitted with nickel heating coils; unload from top or bottom by air pressure or pump. Frangible discs, protective plug cocks are two of the advanced safety features.

How long has it been since you have checked your caustic buying habits in the light of increasing cost factors? Higher freight rates are erasing the savings in 50% caustic solution for more and more users every day. Even users located near shipping points save money with 73%, since the higher price of even shorter distance hauls quickly wipes out the price difference between 73% and 50%.

73% caustic must be diluted when received, but most caustic users dilute 50% solution, too. The cost of additional handling equipment for dilution, when fairly amortized, becomes a small item in comparison to your over-all cost reduction.

If you are still buying 50% caustic solution, discussion in your plant and consultation with our Alkali Technical Service is indicated. Perhaps the comprehensive Dow Caustic Soda Handbook can help you in preliminary discussion. Ask your Dow sales representative for your free copy or write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. AL-901A-2 Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Sodium carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda ash).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .90 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .185 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l. works lb. 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
Hydroxide, tech. see soda caustic)
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiasulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys works lb. 26½- —
tech., 50% dms cbys. works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .82 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. ,same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1800- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Sodium silicate, liq. 47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.53 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld E. lb. .526 - .580
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17¼- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Sodium Carbonate—Sodium Tungstate

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. 07 —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .53 - .65
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech., dms. works lb. .37? —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.80 -10.25
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —

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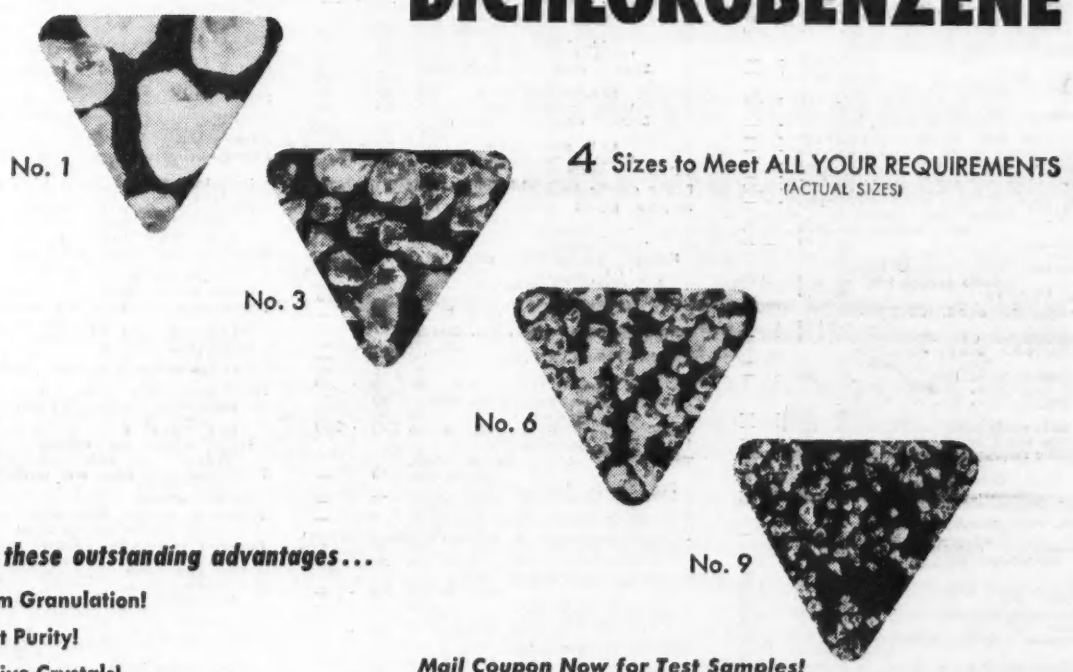

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- Good Color and Appearance!
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Sodium-Ammonium Phosphate—Warfarin

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tank wagons works lb. 23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.70.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l works lb .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd. 1 bls bxs lb .18 .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .738 - .748
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .915 - .925
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .787 -1.055
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works lb. .745 - .755
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .906 - .926
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c... 100 lbs 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd. paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .03 - .08½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat bgs lb 0795 .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bas lb 18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.66.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, k, bbls oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb 78 - .80
Strychnine Nf powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals 25 oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bbls lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. 76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.09 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms, lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd., bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
Sulfur, refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb. 0535 - —
tanks works lb 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28% bgs., ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l. works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works ton 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .08½ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .07¾ - .10
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾ - .11½
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex wise lb. .06¾ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - 25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib. dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 75
prime, dms lb. 55 - 70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 500.00
Spanish, bgs. lb .10 — —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb 2.75 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cune root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .89 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - .33
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., truckloads, works lb. .19 - —
ton lots to truckloads, works lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks works lb. .45¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼ - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - .18
Trietnylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-50% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
west.
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -120.00
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, dlvd, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton.154.00 -137.00
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.56.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.45.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, cns lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram. kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
G, (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots, kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb lots, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ..ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs..lb. .56 - .57
Brazilian bgs ..lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs..lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs..lb. .57 - .58
refd., bleached, white bricks lb. .69 - .72
slabs ..lb. .68 - .71
yellow, bricks..lb. .60 - .61
slabs ..lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs..lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs..lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots. lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .72
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots. lb. .72 - .74
pure, bgs., ton lots.lb. .78 - .80
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .74 - .76
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs ..lb. .50 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. ..lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs ..lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs..lb. .93 - .96
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs ..lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works. lb. .65 - .75
spot ..lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls ..lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls..lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. ..lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works....ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs ..lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district.. gal. .32 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district ...gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens ..lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .58 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .69 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. ..lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island.....lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls ..lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots..lb. 5.60 - —

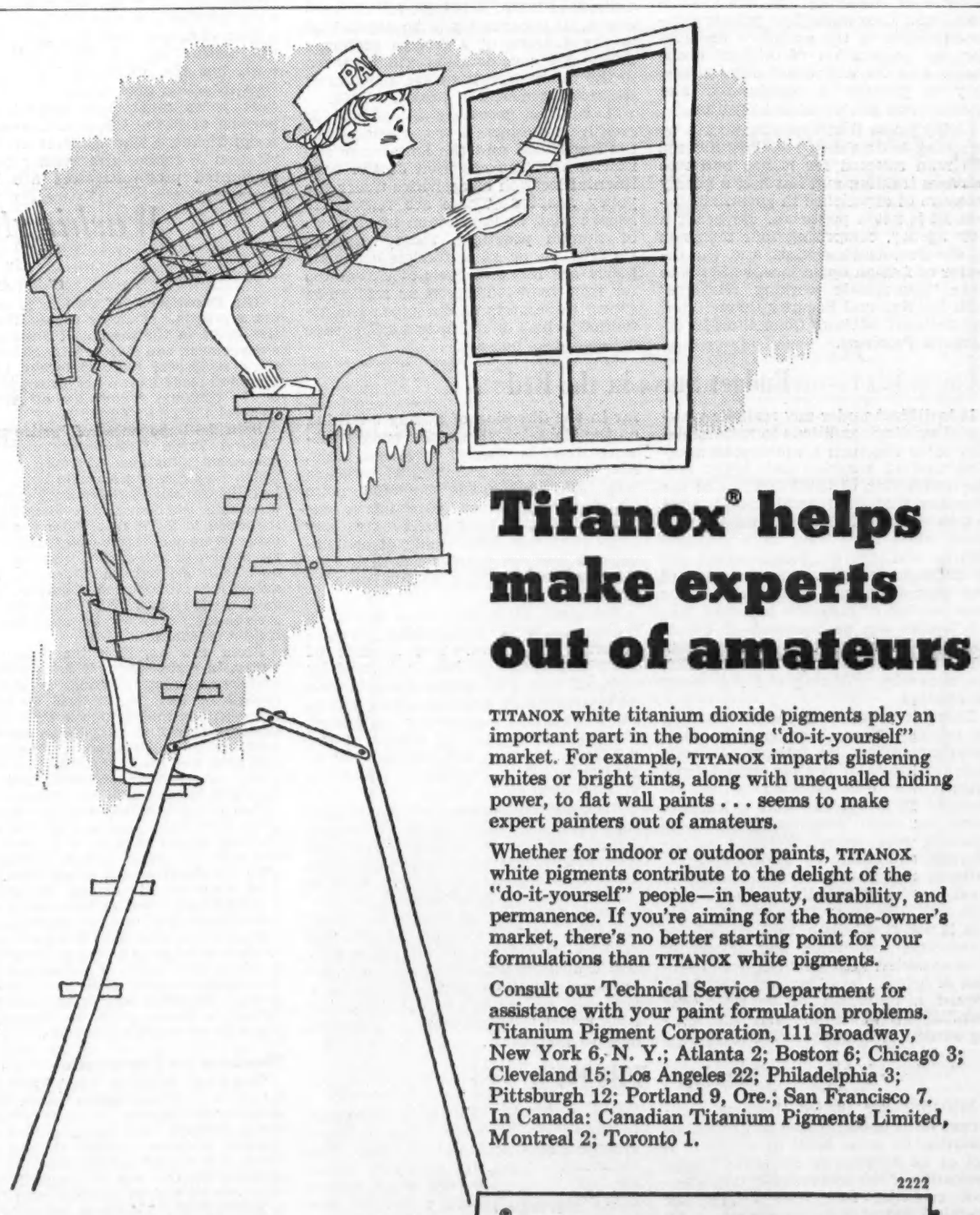
Yellow ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd ..lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls..lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ...lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .... lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb 26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms ..100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .49 - .50

Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld ..lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .15⅝- —
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., .37 - —
l.c.l., .38 - .43
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —

—Continued on page 51



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New Foreign Policy Move

"In respect to foreign economic matters," said President Eisenhower to his newly-appointed assistant and adviser on such matters, "I shall look to you to provide for the anticipation of problems and issues, insure advance preparation, analyze information for the purpose of clarifying and defining issues, and determine the primary responsibilities of the executive agencies for the preparation of original documents and for any other steps necessary to produce a coordinated and agreed-upon governmental position."

Living up to that expectation will be anything but an easy job. Fortunately, the man selected for it has had fine business training and has had a goodly measure of experience in government—and he is not a politician. He heads a new agency, comprising four members of the President's cabinet and the director of foreign operations, which is to have "appropriate working relations" with the National Security Council and the National Advisory Council on International Problems.

There is much to be done along a number of lines in the direction of the objectives of this new unit of the federal "government by commission." There is some reason to expect that some of that will be done. The purposed "coordinated and agreed-upon governmental position" is greatly to be desired; in truth, it is imperatively necessary. It is earnestly to be hoped that in the defining of a foreign economic policy due consideration will be given to the many aspects of the question of the relative merits of trade and aid.

It will be necessary—it already is greatly so—to have a proper analysis of the immediate and the long-range significance of the selection of the continental location of activities under the policy adopted. There are reasons to believe that, as is common in all sorts of human practices, those who are working on or at a foreign economic policy are focusing their attention too far from home. There is no realism in giving the craters on the moon the attention which a sinkhole at the edge of town does not get.

Budget Stays in the Red

It is difficut under any realistic viewing of existing conditions to understand why there was such a widespread manifestation of surprise and doubt over the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury that the federal budget could not be balanced. The secretary's comment might have been more accurate had he said that the budget would not be balanced for 1956. The chairman of the senate finance committee in the next session of congress has said that the budget can be balanced—if deficit spending is reduced to a minimum. That, of course, is quite evident. But, the necessary reducing will not easily be effected.

There is going to be more spending for defense. There is going to be more spending under the foreign economic policy unless there is a big change from what is now to be expected in that direction. It is evident that price supports for farm products will not be lessened, even though there is an increasing counseling by leaders of agricultural groups that farmers would be much better off standing on their own feet.

It is not at all likely that any of the movements now under way or shortly to be expected with some sort of a purpose of helping small business will work toward a reduction of governmental spending. It is certain that the coming session of congress will not go very far in the direction of adding anything on the black-ink side of the budget balance sheet by way of increased taxes. And because the members of congress who long have made the most noise about cutting down government expenditures are very careful to stay away from any diminishing of contributions which are beneficial to their constituents, the cutting cannot be very extensive.

President Eisenhower has moved to reduce the cost of automobiling by government employees. The number of such employees has been substantially reduced. But, the proposed elimination of non-essentials still has a long way to go. That is one reason why the budget has not shown the full effects of the difference between the proposed cut of $14,000,000,000 in expenditures and the $7,000,000,000 cut in taxes.

Also, as the Director of the Budget said recently, "large areas of human welfare have been so interwoven into government expenditures as to be continually dependent on them." As long as that interweaving cannot be unravelled without costing too many votes, the cost of that dependence will have to be paid as a part of the expensive difference between a state of welfare and a welfare state. Balancing a budget is a business job, not a political one. But, it is impossible to sell that idea to politicians.

Chemistry Will Do It

Whether one regard them as challenges or as opportunities or as responsibilities, on some basis or other, it is not at all difficult to see many things indicative of the increasingly important and essential role that awaits the chemical industry in the general service of mankind. Applied chemistry has already done much to improve and to supplement the contributions of natural sources. As those shrink in adequacy under the strain of constantly increasing world population, the need for its assistance grows; it is called upon more and more to enable man to replace nature as the provider of many necessities.

The growing need for chemical services is especially evident in two areas of man's requirements. One of these embraces metals; the other, foods. The shrinking supply of metals is being eked out in various directions by the development of plastic materials; one of the latest reports in that connection tells of the production of bolts and nuts from a vinyl material. One of the biggest opportunities in that area is presented by the problems faced in the deep drilling for oil and gas because of the short life of metallic casings at depths now becoming common.

Pipe for underground systems of distribution or collection of liquids and gases is another product which can be made longer-serviceable from a plastic material than from a metal. Pipe for the carrying of chemical liquids is in the same category. It is interesting to learn of the extent to which glass is being used to make pipe for that purpose, and there is something to think about in the recent report that the University of California had to go to England to get eighteen-inch glass pipe because none larger than six-inch was made in this country.

The contributions of chemistry to the providing of the world's foods have long been important as an aid to nature in the feeding of plants and animals and in the combatting of detrimental natural pests of many kinds. Chemistry is now turning to methods of more directly providing nutritive supplies by way of the treatment of algae, industrial wastes, plankton, and other natural materials and the wholly synthetic production of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. The prospect of eating's becoming wholly a matter of nutrition, devoid of enjoyment, has occasioned a variety of comment; and food manufacturers are being advised to emphasize nutrition in the promoting of their products to the public.

The chemical industry has not yet put nature out of the textile business, but the strides it has made in that direction over a relatively few recent years make the epoch-marking passing of natural dyestuffs look quite insignificant. The same is true with relation to rubber and leather and the farsighted prognostigators are beginning to talk about synthetic furs of all kinds.

Much is being said about the need for chemical assistance in the providing of fuels: and more than a little is already being done in that area, but largely in specialized applications, such as rockets and jets. There is need for a relatively cheap fuel for general use especially in house-heating; although the biggest problem there is lowering the cost of distribution. Whether the most promising channel of approach is by way of new gases or that of activated powdered coal is still a question—and there are many other angles from which the approach is getting some study.

Much has been done in the chemical production of all sorts of building materials; much is yet to be done to offset the diminishing supply of wood and increasing difficulties in the utilization of those ancient plastic materials, clay and cement. Chemical assistance is helping with both of those. And so it it is in a hundred other places.

The future of the chemical industry as a provider of necessary services for man will not depend to any great extent on what is done with the atom. More will be accomplished by way of broader and better utilization of molecules. The chemical industry is ready to do at least as much again as it has done as an enterprise of service. It recognizes its challenges, its opportunities, and its responsibilities; and it is going to meet them for the betterment of everything and everybody.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Justice is working out a program of closer cooperation with the states in the matter of antitrust law enforcement, and is hopeful that it will be on a reciprocal basis. Attorney General Brownell made known his plans and hopes to the National Association of Attorneys General the other night.

Both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission occasionally encounter situations of trade restraints which they cannot prosecute because they lack the essential jurisdictional element of interstate commerce. Mr. Brownell was surprised to learn that while the department frequently refers complaints to state authorities in appropriate instances, it has no established uniform procedure for insuring that all apparent violations of state antitrust laws of which it becomes aware are routinely drawn to the attention of the state prosecutors.

From now on, it is the department's policy, in cases where it determines that trade restraining practices involved are exclusively local, to forward confidential summaries of information to the states' attorneys general. In most cases, these summaries will not constitute complete cases ready for the courts because the department will cease investigative activity as soon as it appears that the matters are not within its jurisdiction. Also, Mr. Brownell plans to instruct each of the field offices of the antitrust division to establish contact with the states' attorneys general to offer the department's cooperation.

In return for this service, Mr. Brownell said he would welcome the receipt of any information that the state uncovers which suggests the probable existence of restraints of trade affecting interstate commerce or monopolies of national scope. He suggested that each of the states' attorneys general designate one of their assistants to act in liaison with the nearest field office of the antitrust division.

Shortcuts on Paperwork

The Small Business Administration has issued a new publication which it estimates will eliminate up to 60 percent of the paperwork costs and one-third of the present business records of most small firms. It is titled "Records Management in Smaller Stores" and is designed to provide owners and proprietors with tips on a more efficient system of record keeping.

Records management simply means control over all paperwork—invoices received, sales slips, correspondence with customers and suppliers, employee records, and the records kept for tax and similar purposes. Larger establishments can absorb the effects of mistakes better than the smaller establishments because the dollar they lose in one way can more easily be made up in another. However, when small amounts can spell the difference between profit and loss, it is extravagant to hobble along with poor records management.

The publication discusses records management programs from a practical viewpoint saying, "the only logical reason for the existence of any record is the use to which it can be put." A list of practical questions is supplied in the leaflet for a "common sense" method of scrutinizing records now contained in a business office.

Crackdown on Narcotics

A Presidential-appointed cabinet committee is now coming to grips with the growing narcotics problem in this country and recommendations can be expected to be made to congress, probably at the next session, on ways and means of dealing with the matter more effectively. Federal officials are convinced that the problem is such that it now requires the combined efforts of both the federal and state governments, both in the treatment of addicts and detection and prevention of illicit sales.

Up to the present time, there are only two major public institutions devoted primarily to care and treatment of drug addicts, both run by the Public Health Service. These facilities are wholly inadequate to handle a caseload of national importance and the idea is now being explored of the possibilities of the states, operating through interstate compacts, developing similar facilities on a regional basis.

Other plans for increased state participation in the drive against the problem include: — Establishment of additional state, local and narcotic squads of experts to augment the work of the federal Bureau of Narcotics and present state activities; closer supervision by the states of the practices of prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs which has grown lax, and making the growth of marijuana illegal.

Action upon the part of the federal government includes:—Strengthening the federal narcotic laws; enlarging the federal narcotic staff; expanding federal facilities for treatment and care; increasing federal grants-in-aid for more effective state narcotic control and rehabilitation, and cutting down by agreement or other more drastic means the importation of narcotics from other countries.

Merry Christmas

Heavy Chemicals

According to industry sources, there was a reported move among caustic soda producers to reduce prices of rayon grade material to the rayon industry. It was generally felt that this was an unhealthy situation in view of current high labor and material costs, combined with narrow profit margins. Solid caustic was not in such a position, and was reported moving out fairly well to consumers at unchanged prices.

Soda ash consumption held at a good level, with shipments of both light and dense ash said to be moving out at a good rate. Soapers were active for caustic potash at unchanged listings. Bromine prices were advanced last week due to increased productions and freight costs. Saltcake was still in tight supply, and it looked to most producers that the situation would not improve in the near future.

Activity in sulfuric and nitric acids reflected the general good tone of consuming industries, as well as the specifically good effect on demand by the steel industry. Glauber's salt was in good supply, with business active. Tin metal was off fractionally, and tin chemicals declined in reflection of the decrease, the new prices being based on a theoretical 89 cent tin price.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended December 11 as 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.3 percent for the previous week, and 93.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Quotations were unchanged last week, although there were still reports of byproduct acid having a depressing effect on the market in various sections of the country. In general, the supply picture remained confused to most trade observers, who pointed out that from time to time, an influx of byproduct muriatic would overbalance the market to the extent that shaded prices would be asked for spot delivery. Otherwise, demand was said to be holding up very well for most end uses. Current consumption of muriatic for paper production was active.

Acid, Nitric—Demand held up very well last week. The continuing high production rate in the steel industry remained a key factor in the current consumption pattern. Buying interest was also well sustained for other end uses. Manufacturers reported no squeeze on supplies, as consumers were able to obtain material for prompt delivery. Contract prices held steady and unrevised.

Acid, Sulfuric—This market showed similarity to that for nitric acid, in that the steel industry was an important influence on demand due to higher production rates. Pulp and paper production also continued high, and the rayon industry showed further signs of recovery. Other chemical end uses displayed good interest as well. Supplies were plentiful, and available to consumers without delay at unchanged listings.

Aluminum Hydrate—A major producer last week lowered prices $4 per ton across the board for heavy hydrate, owing to increased output from expanded facilities. New price for heavy hydrate was 2.8c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 3.08c. to 4.08c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Light hydrate was unchanged in price. Demand from the paper industry kept the market active.

Ammonium Biborate—Present output and stocks were such that consumers could get what they needed without delay. Demand held steady for specialized end uses. Prices were firm and unchanged at $317 per ton, drums, carlots, works for granular; ex warehouse price for ton-lots $390.50, and less than ton-lots, $395.50.

Borax—Consuming demand for 50 percent anhydrous material kept this item in short supply. Other grades of borax were easily obtainable by comparison. The glass industry kept up strong inquiry. Present contract prices were expected to hold well into 1955.

Bromine—Producers found it necessary to increase prices for this member of the halogen family due to increased costs of production and freight. New listings effective last week for purified bromine were 31c. per pound, cases, carlots delivered east of the Rockies; 1,000 pound lots or less, 33c. per pound, same basis; lead-lined drums, three-drum lots to carlots, 30c. per pound, same basis. Consuming interest was steady. Material was available for prompt shipment.

Calcium Chloride—Material continued subject to strong demand for highway ice control and cold weather concrete. Prices were maintained without revision. There was plenty on hand to fill consumer requirements.

Chlorine—Consuming demand for chlorinated pesticides was seasonally off, but it was reported that some activity had been shown for preparation for the spring season. The bulk of such business was expected to be transacted for January forward delivery. Consumption for production of the glycol antifreeze kept to a good rate, due to cold snaps in some parts of the country. Pulp and paper production remained high, and as a consequence demand was well sustained in the paper industry.

Stocks in most areas of the country were judged plentiful, although it was felt that there was not an overburdening supply. Prices remained without change, and producers felt that the present price structure was stable and would continue for some time.

Copper Sulfate—Quotations were firm and unrevised. In the domestic market, industrial demand was the primary factor in keeping business active. Florida showed some pickup in consumption for agricultural use. Export to South America also was active. Supplies were adequate to meet needs.

Potash, Caustic—The industry reported that soapers had proved quite active over the past few weeks. Demand in general also was said to be holding up well. It was felt that December would not be as good a month as November due to the watchfulness of consumers in regard to year-end inventories. Quotations were steady and without change. Material was available for prompt shipment to fill immediate needs.

Potassium Chlorate—Demand continued to be constant and well held, with supplies available for prompt shipment. Price schedules were unchanged.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense ash were said to be in good volume during the week, although it was pointed out that sales were not as heavy as during the comparable period in November. Dense ash continued to move out well to the glass industry. One source reported that it had sold a good portion of its plant's capacity for next year.

Prices held unaltered, and there was a general feeling that quotations would remain stable for some time unless some unforeseen pressure occurred which would force a move one way or the other. There was plenty of material on hand for immediate delivery.

Caustic Soda—There was a restricted price movement in the rayon grades only in this market, in which the 50 percent and the 70 percent solutions were offered in some quarters 10c. per hundred pounds under former schedules, bringing the price of rayon grade down to the same level as regular grades in these concentrations.

Under present day competition, other producers had virtually no recourse but to go along with the move from the standpoint of meeting competition where it was found to exist. While the concession was made to aid depressed conditions in the rayon field, the situation was regarded as unhealthy by the alkali industry.

Sodium Sulfate—The situation remained very difficult in regard to the supply of saltcake. Heavy demand for material was shown by the paper and synthetic detergent industries in the face of dwindling supplies brought about by the current low levels of rayon production as well as output of muriatic acid by the salt and sulfuric acid process. It was felt that the present situation would not improve, because the same conditions were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Bromine, cs., 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, 0.2c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon-type, 10c. per 100 lbs.
70%, rayon-type, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ⅞c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
98.14	98.15	98.29	98.43

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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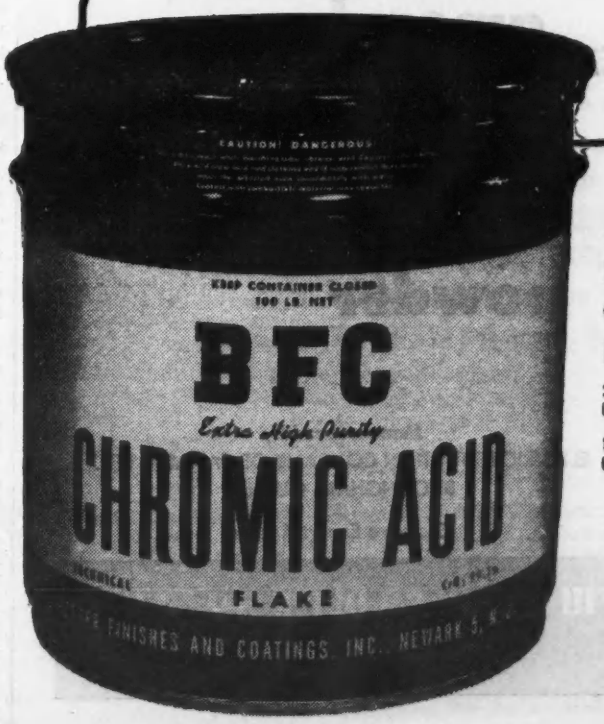

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expected to apply for the next several months.

Other types of sodium sulfate were in more free supply, and could be obtained by consumers without delay. Contracts for Glauber's salt were reported being issued for the coming year at unchanged prices. Current demand for this high grade sulfate was regarded as brisk, with sizable amounts moving to consumers for prompt delivery. The glass industry was also in for good quantities.

Tin Chemicals—The drop in tin prices which brought straits tin down to 89c. per pound, spot, also affected pricing of tin chemicals. Based on an 89c. per pound price for tin, potassium stannate was listed at 66.2c. to 72.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 52.6c. to 58c. per pound; stannic chloride, 73.8c. to 74.8c. per pound; stannic oxide, 91½c. to 92½c. per pound; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 78.7c. to $1.05½c. per pound; tin crystals, 74½c. to 75½c. per pound, and stannous sulfate, 90.6c. to 92.6c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Prices remained unchanged. The Aluminum Association reports that shipments of aluminum products in October showed slight gains over the previous month, except for some decreases in rolled rods and bars and electric conductors. Some 14,809,227 pounds of aluminum foil were manufactured in October, a new record surpassing by five percent the previous record of 14,028,863 pounds shipped during August.

Primary aluminum production in the United States in November totaled 242,503,923 pounds, as compared with 250,178,989 pounds for October and 211,273,802 pounds for November, 1953. Total 1954 production through November amounted to 2,667,061,560 pounds, as compared with 2,283,446,289 pounds for the 1954 showing new records for production, both quarterly (third quarter) and monthly (July) it was estimated that primary production would mount by the year's end to close to three billion pounds.

Copper—Domestic copper metal continued quoted unchanged at 30c. per pound, delivered. Little activity was noted for primary copper, owing to soldup positions for the currently available supply. Scrap prices declined ½c. per pound at midweek due partly to fluctuations on the London market, although trade observers pointed out that the supply situation for copper and copper scrap on the domestic market is still very much on the firm side.

Lead—Market was unchanged last week, and pig lead remained unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis. Sales were scattered and chiefly for prompt delivery to cover immediate requirements. The General Services Administration was expected to momentarily announce acceptance of bids for stockpiling.

Magnesium—Prices were unchanged, with metal ingots listed at 27c. to 28.2c. per pound, f.o.b. works, and sticks quoted at 46c. to 48c. per pound, freight allowed on carlots. The Bureau of Census reports that shipments of magnesium mill products in October totaled 1,002,000 pounds, as compared with 1,183,000 pounds in September.

Mercury — Trade continued without much feature last week, as consumer reaction to currently high quotations dulled buying interest. A few scattered sales were reported at $315 to $320 per 76 pound flask.

Nickel—Price of metal remained steady and unchanged at 64½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. refinery. Activity in the market was confined to shipment for immediate needs.

Tin—The market dipped early in the week, fluctuating narrowly, and ended at 89c. per pound, spot. Trading was moderate, with buying interest on the dull side. According to the Bureau of Mines, tin consumption during the first ten months of 1954 amounted to 68,340 long tons, as compared with 71,533 long tons for the same period last year.

Heavy inventories in the hands of consuming platers were said to be the chief cause of present slow demand. Domestically the first quarter of next year looked as if it would be slow to some observers, while no important declines were to be seen for export.

Zinc—There was not much feature in this market. Prices were steady and unchanged at 11½c. per pound, East St. Louis basis for prime western slab. Higher grades continued to encounter the most interest. The American Zinc Institute places November production of slab zinc at 80,107 tons, as compared with an output of 67,032 tons for October. Stocks at the end of November totaled 134,658 tons, as compared with 152,137 tons at the end of October. Shipments of zinc in November totaled 97,598 tons, the highest total since October, 1947, when 129,046 tons were reported shipped.

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Sulfur Shipments Start From Facility in Mexico

The first shipment of processed sulfur from Texas International Sulphur Company's autoclave plant near San Felipe, Baja California, Mexico, arrived December 9 in Mexicali, south of the United States border. The initial shipment was made under terms of a long-term agreement by which Texas International's subsidiary, Azufre S. A., will sell the entire output of its San Felipe plant to a Mexicali insecticide manufacturer.

Announcement of the opening shipment, by truck the 150 miles from San Felipe to Mexicali, was made in Houston, Tex., by Victor Dykes, Texas International president. Mr. Dykes reported that the San Felipe plant would supply the total annual sulfur requirements of the Mexicali insecticide manufacturer of approximately 7,000 tons, which is the anticipated annual production of the San Felipe plant.

Crop-dusting powder will be produced from the processed sulfur and most of the insecticide will be used for pest control purposes in the large cotton-producing areas of Baja California and Sonora. Texas International's San Felipe plant, which is producing the first commercial sulfur on the Pacific coast and is the only facility on the North American continent now processing crude commercial sulfur from surface ore, began operations in the spring of this year.

The price of the sulfur delivered in Mexicali, which is "in excess of $30 per ton," Mr. Dykes reported, "represents an economic advantage to the purchaser, since the closest other sulfur source is the Texas-Louisiana Gulf coast." Texas International also is conducting exploratory operations on its large sulfur concessions in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, where commercial sulfur in huge quantities has already been found by three other companies.

'Chemical Anthropology' Called a New Science

A new branch of science that will provide a sound basis for harmonious human relationships was proposed last week by one of the nation's leading biochemists. "Chemical anthoroplogy" is the suggested name for the new field of learning, which will explore deeper into man's nature than scientists have ever gone before, Prof. Roger J. Williams, of the University of Texas, told the California section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Williams, discoverer of folic acid to combat pernicious anemia, and of the growth-promoting vitamin pantothenic acid, is author of *The Human Frontier*, a book that challenges many widely believed estimates of human beings and their needs and attempts to apply chemistry to the better understanding of society as a whole.

"There is an often accepted idea that recognizing each other's differences would stand in the way of understanding brotherhood," Dr. Williams pointed out. "Quite the opposite is true. The greatest difficulties between people arise when they fail to recognize each other's individuality and try to impose their own tastes in reading, amusements, religion and politics of one another."

The new science need not neglect physical or social anthropology—the studies of physical features of the human body and of customs, habits and cultures—the biochemist explained. Rather, it will supplement these and will add greatly to what we already know.

Indo-China Gets FOA Funds For Purchase of Fertilizers

An allotment of $200,000 to Indo-China for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers was announced last week by the Foreign Operations Administration.

Purchases will be made under PA No. 95-230-00-70-5005 with the United States and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Japan and European Participating Countries listed as eligible sources of supply. The contracting period extends through April 30, 1955, and delivery to September 30, 1955.

Fertilizer Facility Acquired

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, has purchased a sixty-ton-a-day ammonium sulfate plant from the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. The facility, located at Hunts Points avenue in the Bronx, N. Y., was completed in 1951 and is reported to have some late-type equipment, such as Sharples stainless steel super dehydrators. Rugles Coles rotary dryer, twenty-inch double-row crushers, bin hoppers, bucket elevator, tanks, pumps and lead-lined equipment. According to Chemical & Process, the plant must be removed within the next five weeks.

Anhydrous Ammonia Plant Contract Goes to Lummus

Lummus Company, New York, has announced that it has been awarded the contract to engineer and construct a sixty ton per day anhydrous ammonia plant for Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. Engineering is already underway for the plant, to be located at South Charleston, W. Va., with completion scheduled for late 1955.

Petroleum Posts Filled

Appointment of the members of the National Petroleum Council for 1955 was announced last week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. The council is composed of 103 members from the oil and gas industry and serves in an advisory capacity to the secretary and other government agencies.

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BHC and Formulations
Captan 50-W (Fungicide 406)
DDT and Formulations
Grain Fumigants
Lindane and Formulations
Sulphenone (Miticide)
Toxaphene and Formulations
Muriatic Acid
*Nitric Acid
Perchlorethylene
Potassium Nitrate
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Silicon Tetrachloride
*Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (processed) For all uses
Sulphur-Insoluble (in CS_2) (Special-purpose rubber-making)
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Diamond Alkali Promotes Two in Calcium Section

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the promotion of C. B. Myers as manager of research and development and of J. C. Noyes, jr., as manager of technical service in its calcium and silicate sections following the impending retirement of W. C. Bates, section manager of its calcium research, development and technical service activities.

Mr. Myers went to Diamond in 1946 from Mathieson Chemical Company. He was first employed as a chemical engineer in development. He later became supervisor of staff engineers and chemical control. Mr. Noyes joined the company in 1941. He served as superintendent of the magnesium oxide department and later went to the technical service department. Mrs. Bates has been with Diamond since 1930, when he joined the standard silicate division. In 1935 he became general superintendent of the pure calcium products plant at the company's Painesville, Ohio, division. He was named to his present position in 1948.

Anti-Static for Fabrics Is Developed by Carbide

"Niatex Anti-Static AG-1," a durable anti-static for use on synthetic fabrics, has just been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The product is applied by padding and fixed on the fabric by heat treatment. It is said to give lasting anti-static protection even after repeated washing and dry cleaning and has little or no effect on the hand of the fabric. "Anti-Static AG-1" can be applied in conjunction with crease-resistant or water-repellent finishes, Carbide stated. The material is now available in commercial quantities.

Potash Production Economic Study Of Dead Sea Region Is Published

Findings of an economic and technical survey to determine the feasibility of establishing a plant to manufacture potassium chloride and by-products at the Dead Sea have been published in a report entitled, "Potassium Chloride and By-Products from the Dead Sea." The report discusses markets and potential profits, costs, transportation, and technical details.

A copy of the report is available for review on loan from the commercial intelligence division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. The report also can be consulted at the department's field office in New York.

Chemists' Club Art Show Starts

The third annual art and photo show of the Chemists' Club gets under way today on the club's mezzanine, and will continue until December 31. Members, their wives and all club employees have been invited to participate in the show.

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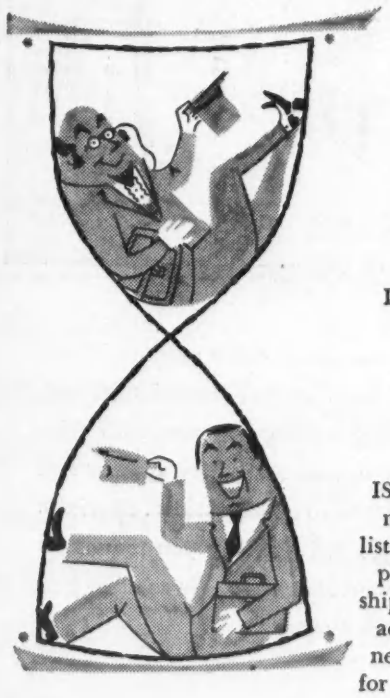

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Forms Own Consultant Firm

Arthur Linz has resigned as vice-president of Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, to open his own office as a technical consultant at 551 Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Linz, who joined Climax in 1936 as a chemical engineer to start developing applications of molybdenum in the chemical and allied industries, became a vice-president of the company in 1942, at which time he was placed in charge of conversion operations and chemical sales and research.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has named Miss Hedda A. Skrabis research assistant.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has announeed the retirement of Robert T. Sanders.

International Nickel Names Morey to Technical Position

James B. Morey has been appointed in charge of the Cincinnati, Ohio, technical field section of the development and research division of International Nickel Company, New York, and William S. Mounce has joined the division's staff in New York city as a member of the constructional alloy steel section, it has been announced by Donold J. Reese, assistant manager of the division.

Mr. Morey succeeds C. T. Haller, jr., who was recently appointed in charge of the company's Pittsburgh, Pa., technical field section. Mr. Morey has been associated with International Nickel since 1939 when he joined the company as a member of the west coast technical field section at Los Angeles. Before joining Inco he was with Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles; Morey & Jones, Ltd., Los Angeles, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Denmark Establishes New Designations for Fertilizers

Minor changes have been made in requirements applying to fertilizers sold in Denmark, the Department of Commerce reported last week.

Ground-improvement agents containing 99 percent of elementary sulfur now must be designated as sulfur without qualification, but the chemical formula may be given. If the sulfur content is below 99 percent, the product must be designated as agricultural sulfur and the sulfur content must be stated on the packaging, etc., as required by law.

Similar regulations now pertain to the phosphorus content of Thomas slag and to copper sulfate and iron sulfate compounds for agricultural use.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Formaldehyde prices were cut fractionally last week. Both, inhibited and methanol-free grades came down. No change was noted or immediately anticipated for methanol. No price revisions were noted in the ethyl bromide and methyl bromide markets following advances for bromine and some bromine derivatives. No other price activity was noted for industrial organics.

Most markets retained reasonably good demand levels. There has been some slight reduction of interest before the holidays, but there was also some expansion of orders noted in the same products that felt the seasonal trend. The opposite tendencies cancelled each other out and left overall business levels unchanged.

Glacial acetic acid sold at an improved rate for rayon consumption needs. Rayon was said to have attained a slightly better level than many trade sources had been looking for, or dared hope. The pickup for acetic acid was not substantial, but it was an improvement. Carbon disulfide has also seen some improvment in calls from rayon. Producers were also encouraged in this market over textile improvement.

The overall recovery of textiles has produced more calls for acetic anhydride from cellulose acetates. Acetone has remained firm in a steady market in the past two weeks. Producers have noted some firming of industrial business due to the recent reduction. Alcohol was holding up better than some sources had anticipated during this holiday season. The price was still firm. Producers were moving all the normal butyl alcohol they were making.

No significant changes were seen in the market for carbon tetrachloride. Methylamines were holding to a steady pace. Refined glycerine demand held up very well. Prices were firm. Crude glycerine was not as short as it was a couple of months ago. Lactic acid has improved since summer but was entering a relatively slow period. Vinyl acetate monomer sold at a very good pace.

Acetic Acid—Trade sources indicated that the market for glacial acid was showing some improvement. It was still highly competative, but there were not as many weak spots as there were earlier this year. Activity for rayon has improved along with a general pickup in textiles. Some sources felt that the improvement in rayon has been greater than the trade anticipated. Acid prices were relatively firm at previous quotations.

September production of natural and synthetic acetic acid totaled 44,690,883 pounds, as against 36,110,520 pounds produced in August and 40,595,491 pounds turned out in September, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures. Synthetic output in September amounted to 42,986,883 pounds, whereas in the previous month it had been 34,486,999 pounds, and in last September it was 38,883,491 pounds. Production of natural material in September totaled 1,704,000 pounds, compared with 1,574,000 pounds in August and 1,712,000 pounds in September, 1953.

Acetic Anhydride—Producers indicated that the market was fairly brisk. A great deal of anhydride is consumed in captive production end-uses. However, general activity for cellulose acetates was said to have improved slightly. The improvement was in line with an overall pickup of textiles, although still not up to levels of former years. Prices for acetic anhydride have remained unchanged at previous quotations. Adequate supplies were readily available to handle anticipated requirements.

Acetone—Several sources indicated that there has been some apparent firming of commercial business. There was still a little government business around, which weakened the total picture from that aspect only. Government contracts are frequently made at figures below market quotations, trade sources related.

Suppliers continued to quote the 7½c. per pound price established recently. Ample supplies were available to take care of present demand requirements. Industry production capacity has increased enough so that no one would expect any early shortages.

September output totaled 37,473,387 pounds, while August production was 37,486,999 pounds and output in September of last year amounted to 38,430,017 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Alcohol—The market was holding up at a firm level. Producers continued to move a good volume of ethanol to various consuming outlets. A slight reduction in December sales was anticipated as part of the normal seasonal trend; however, some sources indicated that there may not be as much of a drop as expected, if there is one at all. Results of late buying could even bring sales up over previous months, it was added. Current prices were firm and unaltered.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during October, 1954, compared with October, 1953, are as follows:—

Production

	Gallons 1954	1953
†Ethyl	28,793,129	29,032,946
*Completely denatured	75,955	108,825
*Specially denatured	15,983,650	18,622,585

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	941,044	1,537,859
tax free	30,034,493	35,034,647
*Completely denatured	73,903	107,452
*Specially denatured	16,731,338	16,951,478

Stocks

†Ethyl	53,586,963	58,571,631
*Completely denatured	24,679	26,122
*Specially denatured	5,486,953	8,204,460

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in October, 1954, and October, 1953, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1954	1953
Corn and corn products	4,352,363	6,147,833
Rye and rye products	904,280	
Malt and malt products	516,460	127,400
Wheat and wheat products	1,170,997	1,826,508
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	2,184,300	
Other grain	.....	34,000
Total grain	9,128,402	8,135,741
Ethylene gas	13,333,847	11,854,556
Other materials	2,026,150	2,785,300
	Wine gallons 1954	1953
Molasses	4,039,552	6,042,707
Ethyl sulfate	13,373,516	14,103,497
Sulfite liquors	24,545,500	23,751,300
Other materials	2,026,150	2,785,300
†Products used in redistillation	3,313,251	7,234,426

†Proof gallons.

Butyl Alcohol—Producers continued to move all of the butanol they were making. Lacquer demand for acetate has been steady. Current production was moving both as the ester or the alcohol to various consuming outlets. Hence, production was balanced out well because it could go in either direction.

Carbon Disulfide—A fairly good recovery of demand from rayon has kept the market reasonably active. It was said that rayon improvement has been a little better than most trade sources were anticipating. Sales of disulfide for this outlet have not surged ahead, in fact, were felt to be below levels of previous years. What pickup has been noted, was taken as encouragement by some producers. It was said, however, that producers do not know how much more expansion of demand to expect in the future. Price schedules remained firm and unchanged for carbon disulfide.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Current activity was said to be a bit off from "freon" and grain fumigants due to seasonal influences. Industrial solvent applications have held fairly steady. Price schedules have remained unchanged. Supplies were adequate for consumption needs.

Trade sources indicated that no signif-

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Formaldehyde, inhibited, NF, tanks, 0.45c. per lb.
Methanol-free, tanks, 0.45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.43	130.44	130.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

icant trend up or down was anticipated for industrial applications, in the overall view of potential demand. Increases in population were expected to balance out any losses in demand through substitution of other solvents, it was added, through the normal expansion of business levels. Otherwise, not too much growth in end-uses was expected from industrial outlets. The national stockpile of grains appears to have past its peak, a source said, thus, no increases were expected for grain fumigation. Intermediate uses for the production of refrigerants and propellants represent the other prime outlet for carbon tetrachloride. Refrigerants were not given the potential for a sizable increase. But, expanded uses of propellants for many new products represented a market outlet which showed good promise.

Production of carbon tetrachloride in September totaled 19,969,029 pounds (partly estimated), compared with 20,322,944 pounds in August and 25,200,744 pounds in September, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Dimethylamine — Producers indicated that the market for this material continued to move along nicely. Demand was steady and at a satisfactory pace. Prices were firm and not likely to change in a hurry, it was felt. Adequate supplies were readily available to take care of expected needs.

Ethyl Bromide—Despite an advance for bromine, quotations of this bromide remained stable at previous levels. Producers said demand was fair, but, not very strong. The volume of sales was not tremendous, a source added. No revisions in prices were currently anticipated.

Ethylene Glycol — Production of this glycol in September totaled 51,284,332 pounds, compared with August output of 56,410,733 pounds and September, 1953, production of 45,437,655 pounds, according to information received from the Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—A price cut of 0.45c. per pound was announced late last week. The reduction brought NF inhibited grade down to 3.3c. per pound in tankcars and methanol-free formaldehyde down to 3c. per pound.

A range existed for carlot quotations in drums. The new price for 12-15% methanol inhibited material was 5.85c. per lb. West coast tankcar prices were unchanged.

A well sustained demand from synthetic resins and adhesives kept activity at a fairly good level. Most suppliers were moving their output right out to meet orders. Stocks were adequate to take care of anticipated consumer needs. It was said, that current demand was reducing what stocks had been acquired during the summer lull and the labor tieup in the plywood industry on the west coast. Other sources said that had not been affected by the west coast strike in the summer were not in a substantially changed inventory position, one way or the other, it was said.

Glycerine—A well sustained demand for refined grades continued to hold up the pace. Slight seasonal losses during the month prior to the holidays was felt to be normal. Further, even these reductions were balanced by a number of consumers who have increased their needs.

Refined grades were moving well in all directions, including resins, cellophane, pharmaceuticals and explosives. Most sources looked for present demand levels to hold up through the next quarter. No price changes have come about and none were immediately anticipated.

Crudes were not quite as short as they had been a few months back. Imported crudes have begun to come in and fill up some of the holes that existed in supplies. Prices for soaplye and saponification material were still quoted on the same basis.

Lactic Acid—No significant changes in the market have been noted. Demand was currently seasonally slow, producers related. A little buildup before next spring was expected to start towards the end of January. Supplies now were "reasonable." The fact that less raw material was available domestically (due to seasonal factors) has enabled producers to keep output of acid in a good relationship with present demand. A little imported acid was still coming into the country, it was added. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Methanol—There has been no significant change in the market. Demand from antifreeze and industrial uses has kept methanol in a relatively firm position during the past month or so.

Price schedules have held firmly at levels established previously. It was felt that the price weakness evident in the formaldehyde market would eventually result in some consumer pressure on methanol since it is used in making the aldehyde. This outlet, aside from antifreeze uses, represents a major consumption use of methanol, it was said. Hence, developments in the formaldehyde market are closely watched by trade sources here.

Methyl Bromide—Prices held steady at previously established levels. No revisions have come about from the increase in bromine and none were expected immediately. Demand was seasonally off. The call for soil fumigant uses domestically was off because of the cold weather. There was some export demand for use in coffee producing countries in South America. Part of the total call for these outlets was reduced by complications of the money situation in those countries.

Monomethylamine — The market for this amine and related isomers was described as relatively quiet. Demand was steady at a normal pace. Production was adequate to take care of all anticipated requirements. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Nitroparaffins—No significant change in the picture of this market has taken place, or was immediately expected. Nitromethane, nitroethane and nitropropane have long been in short supply because production facilities necessary to handle the demand that developed for the materials after they were introduced exceeded capacity. It was said that new plant facilities would not be in the market until next year. Prices were unaltered at previous listings.

Vinyl Acetate—The market for the monomer was showing a nice level of activity, producers stated. One source added that the past six to eight months have seen a healthy expansion in demand. Polymers going to water based paints, particularly on the west coast, have continued to grow. The result has been well sustained demand all around and a balanced market. Prices were firm and unaltered. Supplies were adequate for immediate needs.

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Typical reactions of CYANOACETAMIDE

REDUCTION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + 2H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} NH_2CH_2CH_2CONH_2$ (amide of β-alanine)

DEHYDRATION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CNCH_2CN + H_2O$ (malononitrile)

CONDENSATIONS

$2CNCH_2CONH_2 + RR'C{=}O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RR'CCH(CN)CONHC(=NH)CHCONH_2 + H_2O$

(ketone or aldehyde → substituted piperidine)

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + RCOCR'HCOR'' \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RC{=}C(CN)CONHCR''{=}CR' + 2H_2O$

(diketone → substituted pyridone)

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ACS Texas Section Maps Jan. 27-28 Meeting Plans

The southeastern Texas section of the American Chemical Society has announced the program for its hydrocarbon chemistry symposium to be held at the Rice hotel, Houston, January 27 and 28.

On the opening day the following papers will be presented:—"Some Properties of Carbonium Ions From Isotopic Tracer Experiments," by D. P. Stevenson, Shell Development Company; "Rearrangements in Carbonium Ion-Type Reactions of Aliphatic and Acyclic Derivatives," by J. D. Roberts, California Institute of Technology; "Contributions of Modern Calorimetry to Chemical Theromdynamics," by Guy Waddington, Bartlesville, Okla., experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and "Shock and Detonation Waves as a High Temperature Research Tool," by G. B. Kistiakowsky, Harvard University. A dinner address, "Mankind in Geological Perspective," will be given by Dr. Carey Croneis, of Rice Institute.

The following papers are scheduled for presentation on the second day:—"Methyl Affinities of Aromatics and Unsaturated Compounds," by M. Scwarc, College of Forestry of the State University of New York; "Some Non-Classical Aromatics," W. E. Doering, Yale University; "Free Radical Mechanisms of Hydrocarbon Reactions," by E. W. R. Steacie, National Research Council, Canada, and "Some Free Radical-Oxygen Reactions," by W. A. Noyes, jr., University of Rochester.

ADACIOM Elects Pauley President for 1955 Term

Gerald F. Pauley of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected president of the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri.

Other officers elected for 1955 are:—Joseph W. Wise, Grove Laboratories, Inc., first vice-president; Alvin L. Saeks, Puro Company, second vice-president; E. Ted Mann, Dow Chemical Company, third vice-president; S. C. Gansner, Cole Chemical Company, secretary, and J. Louis Lanz, manufacturers agent, treasurer.

Newly-elected members of the executive committee are:—I. W. Kurtz, Blue Line Chemical Company; James E. Montgomery, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company; Leo G. Peck, Peck's Products Company; Dr. George F. Reddish, Lambert Pharmacal Company; G. Kenneth Robins, G. S. Robins & Co., and K. L. Simpson, Missouri Solvents & Chemicals company.

Solvent Bulletin Offered by Carbide

"Ketosol" solvent 75, a mixture of acetophenone and phenyl methyl carbinol, is described in a four-page technical bulletin released by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Information is given on properties, container contents, methods of handling, and potential application. The solubilities and uses of "Ketosol" solvent 75 are compared with those of its constituents. The bulletin (F-7370) is available on request from Carbide at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Mobay Fills Engineering Testing Group Positions

Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Herman N. Woebcke its chief engineer and Dr. Samuel Steingiser head of the testing group of its research department. Mr. Woebcke was a group leader in the process design section of Monsanto Chemical Company's research and engineering division prior to joining Mobay.

Dr. Steingiser was also with Monsanto prior to joining Mobay, serving as a group leader in its chemical research department in Dayton, Ohio. Until Mobay's new research facilities are completed at New Martinsville, W. Va., Dr. Steingiser will maintain his headquarters with the Monsanto laboratories in Dayton.

Continental Can Co. Elects Two New Vice-Presidents

Continental Can Company's board of directors has elected Lawrence Wilkinson group vice-president and Charles B. Stauffacher vice-president in charge of finance. Mr. Wilkinson, who has served as vice-president in charge of finance since January, 1952, will, in his new capacity, direct the activities of the company's fiber drum, paper container, flexible packaging and crown and cork divisions. Mr. Stauffacher has been control officer of Continental since December, 1952. Raben C. Schenk, who has served as assistant control officer since last July, has been named acting control officer.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 995,000 gals. denatured, ethyl, inv. 411-B, Dec. 22, Contracting Officer, Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Chemicals, ammonium chloride, acetic acid, acetone, barium chloride, calcium chloride, lithium chloride, magnesium nitrate, nitric acid, potassium chromate, sulfonic acid, etc., 117 items, for Egypt, inv. 2Q-50154-R, Dec. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Lead antimony, 90,200 lbs., inv. 383-342, Jan. 3, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Paint, 2,485 gals. floor and deck truck enamel, inv. 3G-54896-R, Dec. 27, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 9,000 gals. boiled linseed oil, 22,000 gals. raw linseed oil, East & West Coast, inv. 383-387, Dec. 30, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium chloride, 3,024 bots. of 1,000, inv. 268, Dec. 21, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Sodium hydroxide, 27,500 lbs. tech., flake, type I, inv. 65-WB, Dec. 27, Commerce Dept., Weather Bureau, Procurement & Supply Section, Washington 25, D. C.

Wax, paraffin, inv. 19, Dec. 17, Purchasing Branch, Ordnance Corps, Joliet Arsenal, Joliet, Ill.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices in the petroleum derivative market were held stable over the past week. There were no price changes reported and with the exception of a few products which experienced normal seasonal changes, sales volume remained on a par with that of past weeks.

A seasonal advance in sales was noted in cleaners' naphtha, but sales are expected to level off the first of the year. Seasonal increases were reported in sales of propane and butane. Colder weather which descended on the eastern coast and other sections of the country accounted for marked increases in consumption. Sales of odorless or specially refined mineral spirits were reported to be up. It was not, however, expected to show any unusual increase since there are ample supplies of this material available for current requirements.

Supplies of benzol moved into better balance with production. Prices remained stable and no change was expected in the near future. Sales of partial aromatics were constant, but an expected rise in demand by automotive manufacturers was not felt as much as had been expected. There were some expectations that this would occur next year. Toluol was amply available as military consumption was still held down. Industrial users filled their needs without difficulty. The market for xylol was well supplied and price quotations did not change.

Sales of heptane and hexane were down somewhat since certain oilseed extraction crushers in the south have not been operating up to capacity. There was no immediate pickup expected. Wax demand continued very active, keeping the market for both microcrystalline and paraffin grades firm. Prices were steady and unchanged. Increased competition in petroleum sulfonates was noted as more material was apparently available than earlier in the year, particularly in the midwest. Certain captive production had been increased, with the increment made available on the market. Major suppliers held posted prices steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1954
104.75	104.75	104.75	105.35

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol— Producers reported that supplies were in better balance with production over recent weeks. Most industry sources said the situation looked better now than it did a few months back. Prices remained steady over the past week. Sources pointed out that any price changes in an upward direction would effect the supply situation by bringing in certain producers not currently in the market. The overall outlook for this material was considered favorable despite some ups and downs in consuming demand.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The holiday season has caused some increase in the sales of cleaners' naphtha, one company spokesman reported. Sales are expected to level off after the first of the year, with no change in price.

Heptane — Producers of both heptane and hexane were not shipping as much as they ordinarily do at this time of year for oilseed extraction purposes. It was reported that many crushers in the south are operating well under capacity. Some crushers have closed certain of their units, and others are working only three days a week. Requirements of hexane and heptane for extraction purposes were therefore considerably under usual amounts, and were expected to remain so for some weeks longer, as no immediate pickup was in sight.

Mineral Spirits—There has been some increase for the specially refined or odorless material, some producers reported. However, they did not expect the rate of growth for this material to show any unusual increase. There is a good deal more of this material available than is needed to fill current requirements.

Partial Aromatics—One manufacturer reported that it has not experienced as much of a pickup in the demand for this material from the automotive industry as had been expected. However, it was thought that greater sales from this source might occur in the near future. Some consumers were reported low on inventories which was expected to add some stimulus to the market. Prices remained firm. Supplies were in good balance on the 100 degree material, it was reported. However, the 150-degree material was reported still in tight supply, with demand outstripping production.

Toluol—This material was reported to be in ample supply right now by most producers. Industrial consumers have been taking fairly small amounts, and military requirements for aviation gas and for nitration are still down from their peaks of a few months back. The export market is weak, one producer reported, due partly to competition from iron curtain countries. Prices have remained steady and are not expected to give way in the near future.

Xylol—Industrial demand for this material was reported holding up well. The market is still well supplied and shipments are going out as needed. Price quotations were the same as those in effect earlier and appeared steady.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The sharp dip in the mercury has increased the sales of propane and butane, industry sources said. Supplies were reported to be adequate with no shortages expected. While prices in the New York harbor area remained steady, company spokesmen indicated that any change that would be effected would be in an upward direction. Current New York harbor area quotation was 8½ cents per gallon for propane and butane.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Manufacturers reported that there was a good balance between supplies and consumption of this material over the past week. Business was reported to be good. The export demand from foreign consuming countries, particularly in Europe, was said to be holding up well by those makers active in the export market. Prices remained firm over the week and were not expected to change in the near future. The large producers, working on a contract basis, said they expected no price changes during the first quarter of 1955.

Paraffin—Most dealers had no difficulty in supplying their customers, although some reported that sales took all of their production and left no surplus on the market. Crude scale and refined grades of this material remained steady in price. Some companies reported that some South American countries have not been buying so actively as formerly. The domestic market continued strong.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—World crude petroleum production in June was 13,644,000 barrels daily, a slight drop from the May rate of 13,684,000, the Bureau of Mines reported. During June, crude imports into western Europe totaled 1,760,000 barrels daily, compared to 1,899,000 in the previous month. The world crude runs, exclusive of U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe, averaged 12,121,000 barrels daily in June, a decline of .3 percent. World crude petroleum stocks declined 4,000 barrels daily during June, compared to a daily average increase of 133,000 in May.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 4 totaled 267,339,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 267,869,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,783,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 330,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 83,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Process Materials

- Petroleum Naphthas and Solvents
- Plasticizers and Extenders for Plastics and Rubber
- Toluene and Xylene, Shell TS-28
- Paraffin and Microcrystalline Waxes

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For the Bookshelf

ELECTROMETRIC pH DETERMINATIONS. By Rodger G. Bates. Cloth; 329 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $7.50.

This book does a good job of covering the technology of pH determinatin by instrumental means, and does it in two ways. First, the book deals with the theory and practice of electrometric pH determination, and secondly, it is sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a handbook on the subject.

Virtually every phase of pH is discussed by the author in a practical way, and he does not hesitate to point out where the practical fades into the empirical so far as standardization and the thermodynamic approach are concerned. In addition to the theory explaining the "why" of pH determinations, the book is practical in a detailed manner giving specific instruction to the technician.

HUGH ROY CULLEN: A story of American Opportunity. By Ed Kilman and Theon Wright. Cloth; 376 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. $4.

This is apparently the authorized biography of the man called "King of the Texas Wildcatters." It tells the story of Hugh Roy Cullen as he moved from a boyhood in a typical American small town into the legendary domain that enshrouds many of the world's rich men. The unifying thread in the account of this fabulous life is Mr. Cullen's unwavering faith in the future of America.

For more than thirty years, this rugged individualist has amassed an incredible fortune from oil by his own system of surface geology. In recent years, however, Mr. Cullen has set about giving away his money with the same furious energy he applied in accumulating it. For example, not long ago he set up four million-dollar funds in two days. A list of his benefactions is long and varied, ranging from underwriting a struggling symphony orchestra to setting up the Cullen Foundation—a philanthropic organization with $160,000,000 to spend.

It is clear that Mr. Cullen has had a tremendous impact on our country, and is likely to exert considerable influence for many years to come. It is worth knowing a great deal about such a man, and this book, while not the whole answer, certainly gives one a running start.

Lawrence Flett Is Retiring

—*Continued from page 5*

chemical marketing and economics, he is also chairman of the ACS canvassing committee for the Precision Scientific Company award, which the society administers. Mr. Flett received the Jacob F. Schoellkopf medal in 1942 from the western New York section of ACS.

He is past president of the American Institute of Chemists and of the Chemical Market Research Association and has held offices in other organizations in the industry. He was one of the group that re-established the Gordon Research Conferences at New London, N. H., and has been an active participant in the parleys from their inception.

Guardian Chemical Offers Booklet

Guardian Chemical Corporation, 10-15 43rd avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y., is offering a complimentary copy of a treatise on "Hypochlorous Acid: Its Preparation, Derivatives and Properties," by Alfred R. Globus, to companies requesting same on their letterheads.

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Agricultural Chemicals

For the inorganic fertilizer materials, buying interest showed some improvement last week, particularly for January forward delivery, as mixing operations began among formulators. Current stocks of anhydrous ammonia were plentiful, but there was concern among producers lest supplies should be put under pressure during the spring peak season. The trade still awaited the outcome of bids submitted for Korean shipment under the recent FOA tender.

Strong demand for chemical end use kept the market firm for some fertilizer chemicals. Supplies of urea were reported on the tight side due to good chemical inquiry. Consuming interest for sodium nitrate in the chemical industry held up an otherwise dull market. Feed trade demand for urea was active. Supplies of ammonium nitrate continued to back up, as consumers who had bought ahead in earlier years were content to purchase small quantities for immediate needs.

Organic plant foods showed diverse activity. Dried blood was higher at Chicago due to increased demand for stockfeed, while tankage at New York showed a decline owing to heavy production and sluggish demand. Castor pomace offerings were scarce and the market was nominal at unchanged prices. Fishmeal shipment prices were somewhat lower than spot prices last week. Slack buying interest counterbalanced scarcity of supplies brought about by the conclusion of the menhaden fishing season.

Featuring the pesticides market last week was the announcement by the General Services Administration that it would receive bids closing December 22 for 16,500,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable spray DDT for December-April delivery. Otherwise, domestic inquiry was seasonally dull. Demand south of the equator was expected to fall off due to the Christmas holiday. Prices were still all over the lot for parathion, as some producers lowered quotations while others were hesitant to do so, feeling that the market would soon become firmer.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, Los Angeles, $4.95 per ton.
Fishmeal, $4 per ton.
Scrap, $4 per ton.
Tankage, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
109.50	110.19	109.91	111.24

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Fertilizer grade anhydrous ammonia continued unchanged, quoted at $85 to $88 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works or freight equalized. Demand from the fertilizer formulators was said to have picked up to some extent over the week, as mixing operations were more active in preparation for spring demand. Currently, supplies were such that consumers could get all they needed without delay. However, there was some concern in the trade that stocks might become tight during the season of peak demand.

Ammonium Nitrate—Some observers reported that stocks were continuing to back up. In previous years this material, although for direct application for top dressing, had been bought ahead by consumers due to tight supply. However, now that stocks appeared plentiful, buying interest was restricted to prompt delivery for immediate needs. In Los Angeles, quotations on domestic were lowered to $84.89 per ton to compete with Canadian material.

Ammonium Sulfate—Some mixing activity for spring needs was reported last week as a result of slightly stepped up consumption in the domestic market. Prices held steady and unchanged, with supplies plentiful. In the export market suppliers were awaiting the results of bids for Korea. Some American material was also reported offered for the recent Greek bid under FOA authorization.

Blood, Dried—While the market in New York was quiet, with demand lacking, buying interest in the Chicago area brought prices up. Sales were reported at $7 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chicago, while prices in the New York area were unchanged at $7 per unit-ton.

Bonemeal — Scarcity of offerings and good demand kept the market firm at unchanged prices last week.

Castor Pomace — Price remained unchanged at $35 per ton last week, with offerings scarce and closely held. Market was nominal.

Fishmeal—The market was nominal and showed little change. Two weeks ago spot lots sold at $150 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore area. However, shipment price for menhaden meal last week was $146 per ton, same basis. Offerings were not plentiful owing to the end of the menhaden fishing season. The supply position was somewhat balanced by slow demand. Fish scrap was quoted nominally at $141 per ton, Baltimore.

Hoofmeal—Offerings were scarce in this market, with demand good considering the time of year. Material containing 17-18 percent ammonia continued firm and unchanged at $7 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chicago.

Superphosphate—Domestic buying inquiry was seasonal. Producers concentrated on building stocks for spring inquiry. Prices were unchanged. Run of pile, underground was quoted at $120 per ton, bags, ex dock; 22 percent a.p.a., pulverized, 88c. to 91c. per unit-ton, bulk, carlots, Baltimore or Carteret, N. J., and triple, 46 percent or more a.p.a., 98c. per unit-ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. East Tampa, Fla.

Tankage—Buying interest in the Chicago area kept supplies from being overplentiful there, resulting in unchanged prices. New York market was weaker, however, and material was lower, at $6.25 per unit-ton.

Urea—Consuming interest for chemical industry end use kept the market active to the extent that producer's stocks were reported on the tight side. For agricultural purposes, feed trade demand was well sustained as food mixers laid in stocks for wintering animals. Fertilizer mixing activity showed improvement last week as consumption for plant food mixes showed an upward trend. Quotations held steady and without change.

Los Angeles Market

Price of domestic ammonium nitrate was cut to meet the Canadian material quotation of $89.84 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. A price reduction was expected in ammonium phosphate, but as yet any such move was unconfirmed. Trading in inorganics was moderate. New interest was shown for ammonium sulfate.

Interest in organic animal and plant food was very light. Blood meal was off to $5.50 to $5.75 per unit-ton, and tankage was also off, quoted at $4.50, same basis.

Pesticides

2,4-D—Prices were unchanged last week after recent reductions in quotations for technical material. Price remained at 41½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works or freight equalized, and 46½c. to 48½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis; butyl ester and isopropyl ester, 43c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 48c. to 50c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Current buying interest was slow in accord with the off season. Demand for formulation was expected to pick up for January forward shipment.

DDT—Feature of the market last week was the announcement by the General Services Administration that it would receive bids closing December 22 for 16,500,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable spray powder for December-April delivery. In issuing the call, the GSA specified drum sizes as either 100-pound or 150-pound drums. It was reported that in past years some difficulty was had with compacted material.

Peru and Venezuela continued fairly active in the market south of the equator. However, business was expected to come to a veritable standstill there within the next few weeks due to the long Christmas holidays. Domestic inquiry was seasonally quiet.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: September**

	Equivalent tons		
	Sept. 1954	August 1954	Sept. 1953
N. Carolina	42.000	20.000	45.000
S. Carolina	21.000	11.000	35.000
Georgia	12.000	13.000	21.000
Florida	81.000	48.000	60.000
Alabama	46.000	18.000	33.000
Tennessee	19.000	10.000	19.000
Arkansas	12.000	5.000	9.000
Louisiana	12.000	6.000	10.000
Texas	36.000	13.000	45.000
Oklahoma	19.000	8.000	27.000
Total	317.000	162.000	304.000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coal Chemicals

The spotlight in coal chemicals was on naphthalene during the past week. Following advances of the prior week for industrial refined material, an announcement of a 1¼ cent rise in schedules for crude 78-degree material was made. Crude 74-degree went up 1 cent. All sources had not increased crudes by press-time, keeping schedules at a range.

Competition came up in line with the previous week's industrial refined naphthalene increases, eliminating the range in quotations. Schedules for ball and flake refined material showed no outward sign of a move. Benzyl chloride prices advanced last week. No revisions were reported for benzal, benzoyl and benzotrichlorides.

No other price activity was noted for coaltar products. Aromatics were currently holding their own levels. Tar acid demand continued to be quite good. Interest in intermediates has been boosted by substantial activity in the rubber industry and an overall improvement in the picture for dyestuff intermediates.

Increased light oil output was showing some tendencies towards easier supply positions for benzol and toluol. Still, most trade sources expected that current levels of activity would prevail and no immediate change was forthcoming. Xylol was well balanced at present output levels. Higher yields of aromatics were beginning to result in less xylol because of the reverse of the trend of low-output yields.

Cresols and cresylic acid moved well to resin demand. Creosote has not picked up much yet. But, there was more hope for improvement next year. Natural phenol improved with general tar acid call. Synthetic material was running at a fairly good pace. Refined pyridine remained slow.

Most producers of intermediates indicated that demand has improved. There has been a good call from the rubber industry and a gradual pickup for dyestuff intermediates. Phthalic anhydride demand has expanded substantially in recent weeks. There was still enough capacity to handle more phthalic calls. Tobias acid continued to move very well. Vinyl pyridine also held to a good level of activity.

Steel production in the week ending December 19 was scheduled to be at 81.5 percent of capacity, or an index of 121.0, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,944,000 tons, compared with actual output of 1,958,000 tons the prior week, 1,892,000 tons one month ago and 1,900,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The current position of benzol was considered quite stable by most coaltar producers. Demand from styrene, synthetic phenol and detergents has been relatively good. Uses for insecticides were less now that the domestic season is over. What was going in that direction was felt to be limited to needs for export of DDT and BHC.

Many benzol producers have been encouraged by the overall expansion in total consumer needs. A mild pickup was felt for benzol because business activity was greater. However, as demand expands, increased output from higher steel operations also leaves more benzol to satisfy those needs.

Many trade sources feel that the level of business maintained in the auto industry in coming months is the key to the future activity for benzol and other markets. Without predicting what those levels will be next year, most light oil producers already anticipate that the pace will be maintained for the first quarter, at least. Current prices are firm and unchanged from previous listings.

Creosote—There is no significant change in the present position of creosote. Consumer requirements have not appreciably increased. However, several trade sources noted that there has been a slight financial improvement in the status of railroads which buy the material for cross-ties. The increases in freight earnings were expected to eventually lead to improved demand here. Prices were firm at former levels.

Cresols—Producers continued to enjoy a good demand for tar acids. Activity from just about all consuming channels was improved, it was said. Most fractions were moving along quickly. Supplies have been adequate to take care of consumption needs so far. Price schedules have held firm at former levels. No revisions were currently anticipated.

Production of m-p-cresol in September totaled 1,015,241 pounds, against August output of 913,155 pounds and September 1953 production of 1,455,512 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Cresylic Acid—Continued good buying activity in tar acids sustained demand for cresylic acid. Domestic producers sold a steady volume of coaltar acid for cresylic resins, wire enamels, flotation and tricresyl phosphate. Imported ADF acid moved in the same general directions at a fairly good pace. The 75c. drum price was still quoted as the market level. Some rumors of lower-priced ADF acid were traced and turned out to be sales between distributors. The old price is firm, a source said.

Naphthalene—Following last week's advance of refined industrial material, crude naphthalene advanced 1¼c. for 78°C. and 1c. for 74°C. Other sources followed the industrial refined lead in the prior week, which had been a 1c. increase. Up to press-time there had been no announcement of price changes in refined ball and flake material.

Domestic crude 78-degree naphthalene became 6¼c. per pound in tankcars, while the 74-degree tankcar prices moved up to 5½c. per pound. The bag carlot price for 78-degree was increased 1¼c. to 6¾c. per pound. Industrial refined was 10¾c. per pound in tankcars, 11½c. per pound in carlots and 12½c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities, the range being eliminated. All sources had not announced a change for crudes by press-time. Thus, a range between old schedules and those listed above will be carried in our prices current section.

Importers related that sales of hot-pressed crude material continued to be very close to the 6c. level. However, the range was still felt to be from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound. The amount of material being offered was quite adequate, but prices asked were frequently higher than levels at which sales could be made, it was said.

Production of crude naphthalene by tar distillers and cokeoven operators in September totaled 23,918,762 pounds, whereas August production was 24,769,200 pounds and output in September of last year was 24,400,445 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

A breakdown of the totals indicates tar distillation production in September amounted to 14,661,503 pounds of crude, against 16,158,521 pounds in August and 14,830,121 pounds in September 1953. Cokeoven operators produced 9,257,259 pounds of crude in September, 8,610,679 pounds in August and 9,570,324 pounds in September 1953. Tar distillers also produced 4,619,176 pounds of refined naphthalene in September, 4,148,404 pounds in August and 6,858,051 pounds in September 1953.

Phenol—Natural material was enjoying a good call from the total tar acid activity. Demand for these technical grades improved steadily in the past several weeks. Sales of synthetic USP material were holding up well at a reasonably satisfactory level. Adequate supplies of USP

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzyl chloride, 2c. per lb.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
114.59	114.59	114.59	114.59

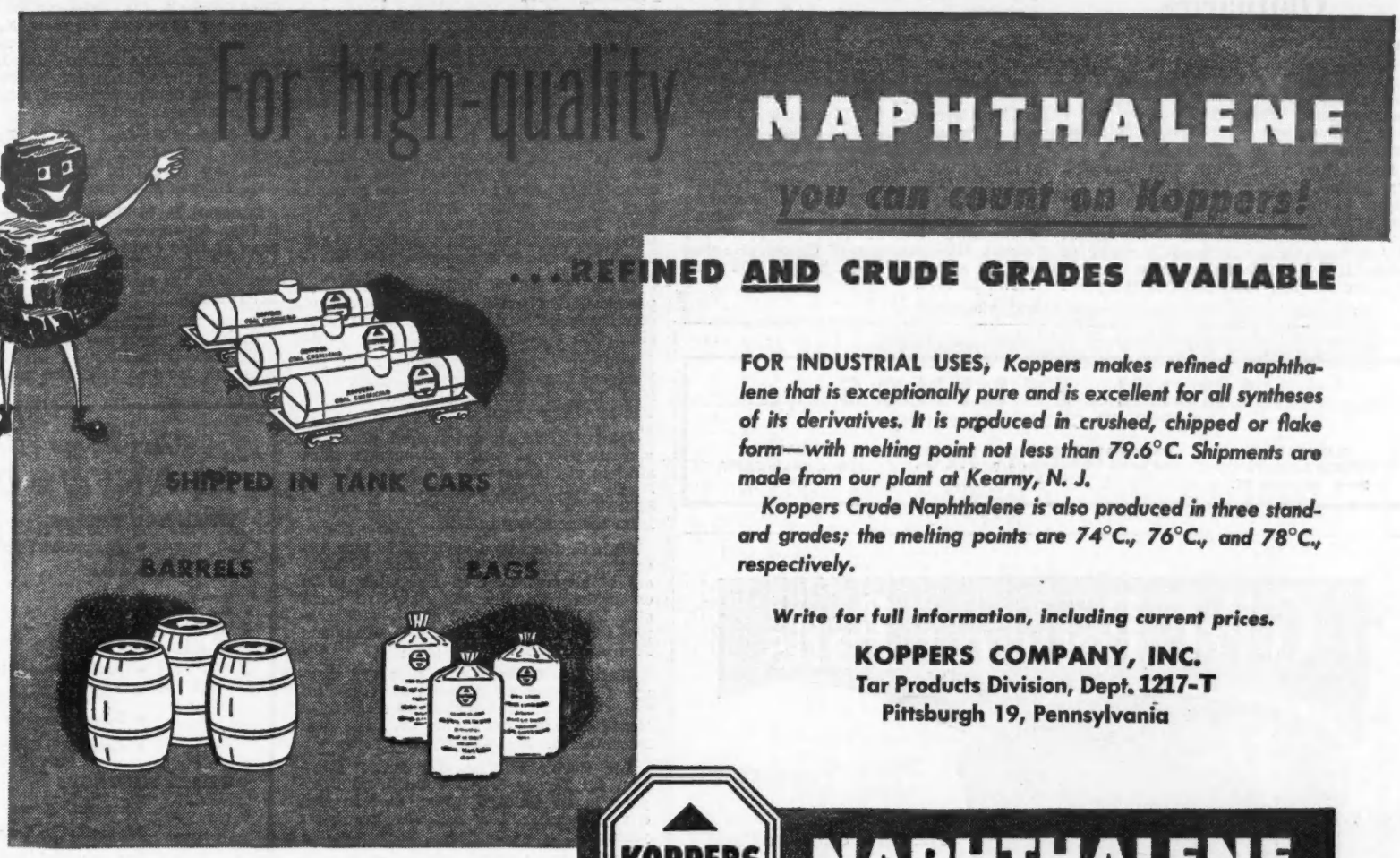
(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 19, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	908,587
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,838,945
Benzol	gals.	3,141,116
Coaltar	gals.	14,407,600
Creosote oil	gals.	804,749
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,219,549
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	23,364
Toluol	gals.	617,839
Xylol	gals.	164,844

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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were readily available to fill all needs. There was no significant shortage of natural material. The material was said to be approximately balanced with demand. Price schedules were firm and unchanged from previous quotations.

Pyridine—Demand has not shown any appreciable sign of building up for refined 2-degree material. Producers had adequate supplies of refined pyridine to meet all present consumption requirements. Quotations held steady at previous levels.

Toluol—There were producers of coal-tar material that reported a balanced position and there were also some reports of a little surplus material. However, there didn't seem to be any drastic situation developing which gave producers deep concern. A certain amount of current output was going to defense outlets and helping to balance overall production and demand. Nitration needs were well below levels of a year ago. Prices held firm at previous quotations.

Xylol—A good demand was adequately balanced by current production. The relatively smaller production rate for xylol, compared with other light oil output, frequently results in local shortages when there is a sizable and consistent demand. There have been such reports of occasional tight spots in the past few months, and there have also been indications that there was a little extra material around in the same period. The overall picture has not changed significantly during that time. Most consumers seemed to be able to get what xylol they needed for immediate production.

Intermediates

Benzyl Chloride—Prices were advanced 2c. per pound for this intermediate. Current prices were quoted at 21c. per pound in tank trucks, 23c. per pound in carlot quantities of nickel drums or 13-gallon carboys, while less than carlots were at 24c. per pound in nickel drums or 13-gallon carboys. A price differential was still carried for 5-gallon carboys (glass). The level became 25½c. per pound in carlots for these smaller carboys and 26½c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. Advances were effective immediately. No revisions of schedules took place for related benzene derived chlorides, namely benzal, benzoyl or benzotrichloride.

p-Chlorophenol—There was no startling change in the picture of this market. Producers indicated that overall demand for intermediates and dyestuff intermediates has shown a slight degree of improvement. A number of the materials picked up very well, while others were only rated slightly better. Nonetheless, some producers saw only a few soft spots down the line.

The general impression was that intermediates were fairly good, overall. No price revisions were reported for p-chlorophenol. Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements. The comeback displayed in textiles was expected hold these markets in a relatively steady position.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers indicated that there has been no change in price schedules for this intermediate. It was too early to tell if the advances in naphthalene prices would result in higher phthalic schedules. Some trade sources felt that phthalic would not be increased, while others indicated that the market was being studied.

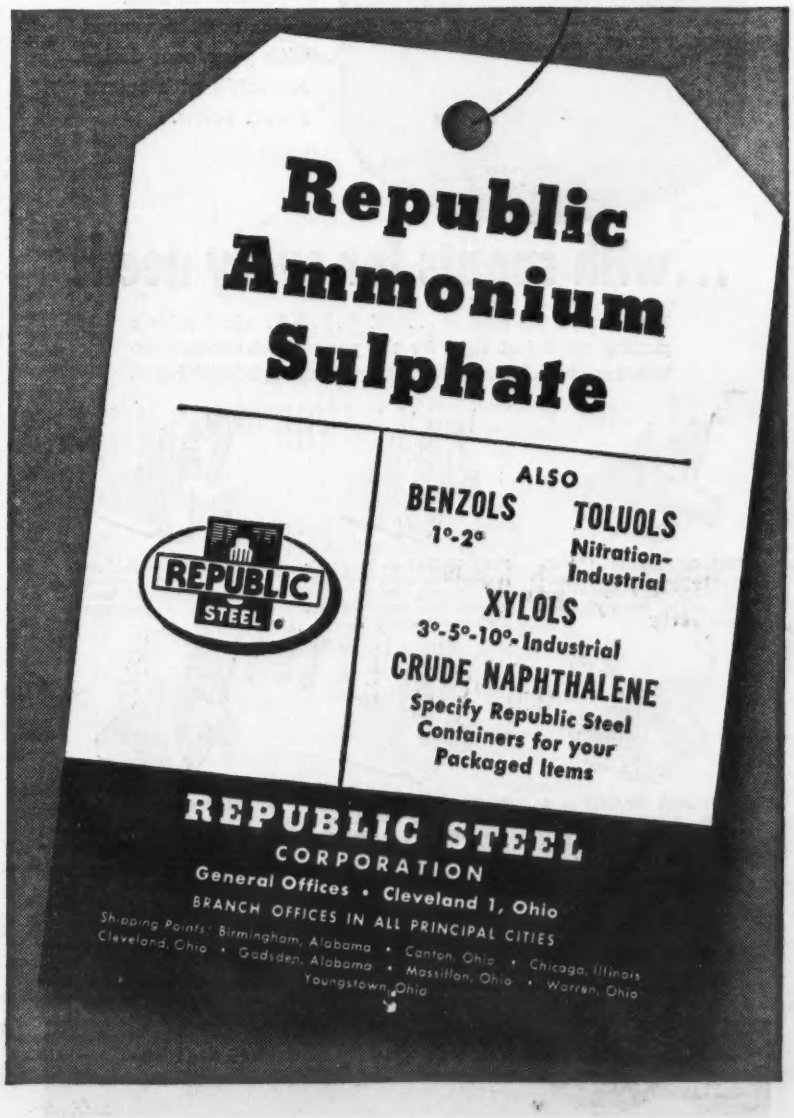
Demand for the anhydride has been relatively good lately. Some sources were about soldup, while other producers have been able to keep abreast of the demand without any real shortage. Total industry capacity was said to be ample for consumption requirements.

Pitch—No radical change in the short supply status of pitch has taken place. Producers were unable to keep up with the total demand for industrial and roofing pitches. A seasonal drop in requirements for roofing pitches was not felt to have altered the overall market much. Prices were firm and at the same levels established previously.

Tobias Acid—Producers reported that they were currently running at full production to keep up with the buying activity. Suppliers were hard pressed to meet all the call a month or so ago, but there was enough production available now to keep the market evenly balanced.

A good deal of the surge in demand came from foreign markets for J acid and J acid derivatives, it was said. Some of the inquiries came directly from consumers, and a number were made indirectly.

2-Vinyl Pyridine—A well sustained demand continued to bolster this market. Producers moved production right out to meet consumption needs. Prices were firm. A good bit of the a-picoline available domestically has been going into the production of vinyl pyridine.



Obituaries

Eugene duPont

Eugene duPont, a director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and a great-grandson of the company's founder, died December 15 at his home near Wilmington. He was eighty-one years old.

Soon after graduating from Harvard, Mr. duPont joined the company as assistant to his father, Eugene duPont, who was president of the organization at that time. In 1902, at the death of his father, Mr. duPont became assistant director of sales. He retired from an active position with the company after about fifteen years and was then elected to the board of directors.

Robert W. Miller

Robert W. Miller, a vice-president and director of Creole Petroleum Corporation, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died December 10 while on a business trip in London, England. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Miller began his career as a cost and yield clerk in the Bayway refinery of Standard Oil in 1919. Transferred to the New York office in 1923, he remained there until 1944 when he was appointed export sales manager of Creole. He was elected a vice-president in 1947 and a director in 1948.

Plumer Wheeler

Plumer Wheeler, former engineering department superintendent for American Cyanamid Company in Linden, N. J., and one of the early members of the National Safety Council, died in Elizabeth, N. J., December 12. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Wheeler had formerly been with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He was credited with having brought the process for fulminate of mercury to this country from Scotland in 1907. Twenty-six years ago he was sent to Germany by American Cyanamid to set up an information exchange agreement.

Crosby F. Baker, chairman of the department of chemistry at Tufts College, died December 9. He was sixty-seven years old.

William T. Brick, purchasing agent for Hoffman Chemical Laboratories, Newark, N. J., died December 13 in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

John A. Britton, jr., retired president and director of Enjay Company, sales affiliate of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, died December 16 in Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Britton had retired from the company in 1953.

Maj. C. Stewart Comeaux, former executive secretary of the Institute of Makers of Explosives, died December 10 in Oklawaha, Fla. He was sixty-five years old. Maj. Comeaux had also been executive secretary of the Plastic Coatings and Film Association.

Walter S. Dickson, president and managing director of Pigment & Chemical Company, Ltd., and managing director of Canadian Felling Zinc Oxide, Ltd., died December 8. He was fifty-nine years old.

Lee Corbin Eddison, a technical salesman for Dewey & Almy Chemical Company in its Chicago office, died in that city December 10. He was twenty-six years old.

Alfred W. A. Eden, retired civil engineer for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died December 13 in Montclair, N. J. He was eighty years old.

John Fritz, a paint and varnish salesman in the western New York territory for Pontiac Varnish Company, Pontiac, Mich., died December 5 in Grand Island, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old.

Charles P. Haffey, traffic manager for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died December 12 in East Meadow, N. Y. Mr. Haffey had been with Pfizer for forty-eight years. He started in 1906 and worked in the sales, order, billing, import and export departments before he became traffic manager in 1934.

H. Edward Krause, since 1937 an attorney for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died December 10 in that city. He was sixty years old.

Maxwell E. McDowell, former head of the tax department of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, died December 16 in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. McDowell was sixty years old. He had retired in 1951.

Roger W. Williams, an economic coordinator for Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, died December 11 in Palembang, Sumatra. He was forty-two years old.

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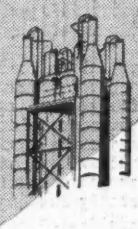

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While trading in textile and leather chemicals was limited to actual needs last week, the market as a whole remained on a steady basis. Some easiness was noted in egg yolk and quotations were reduced 2 cents per pound in some quarters due to keener competition. Producers of sodium hydrosulphite cut price schedules 1½ cents per pound for carlots and truckloads. Other items on the list were unchanged and maintained at prevailing prices. Interest in bichromate replacements was fairly active and contracts were placed for next year delivery at current quotations.

Moderate demand was noted for sizing materials, chiefly for prompt requirements. Light production of potato starch restricted offers for prompt shipment from mills. Tapioca flour was well held on spot and for shipment at current prices. Demand for corn starch and dextrin was fair to good for immediate requirements.

Producers of rayon and acetate shipped 101,000,000 pounds during November, a gain of 4 percent above October and 13 percent more than November last year, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Shipments in November were made up to 100,400,000 pounds to domestic consumers and 600,000 for export. For the first eleven months of 1954, producers shipped 1,001,400,000 pounds, 8 percent below shipments during the same period last year. Current capacity of man made fibers has reached an unprecedented 2,200,000,000 pounds according to the bureau. By next July this is expected to increase to 2,214,000,000 pounds, with further increases to 2,286,000,000 by March, 1956, and 2,311,000,000 by October, 1956. The survey covers viscose and cupramonium rayon, acetate and and the non-cellulosic fibers in all primary forms, namely, filament yarn, monofilaments, staple, tow, horsehair and straw, but excludes the capacity for producing waste. It was emphasized that the survey is a capacity study and not a production forecast.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.
Sodium hydrosulfite, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
94.08	94.08	94.56	98.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Market was unchanged and steady. Contracts for next year delivery have been booked at current quotations. Deliveries against contracts continued in good request.

Sodium Acetate—Fair demand was noted for prompt needs. Market remained steady at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were reduced 1½c. per pound in some quarters. Carlots and truckloads were quoted at 21½c. per pound drums, works and less truckloads at 22c. Smaller quantities ranged up to 37½c., same basis.

Sulfonated Oils—Lower prices for tallow did not affect sulfonated grades. Business was light and spotty, cheifly of actual requirements. Quotations remained steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Demand was confined to immediate needs. Volume of business was reported fair. Interest was more active for early next year's requirements. Quotations were unchanged, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Fair demand was reported for immediate requirements. Gum was quoted at $6.85 to 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take moderate lots for actual requirements. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis, Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was larger and increased 3,182,000 bushels to 47,098,000 bushels for the week ending December 10, against 39,284,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—All grades were maintained at former quotations. Business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Flake was quoted at $1.30 to $1.33 per pound and powder, $1.34 to $1.37 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Technical remained steady at 85c. to 87c. per pound, same basis. Egg production totaled 5,057,000,000 in November reaching a new record for that month, compared with 4,784,000,000 during the same month last year. Output for eleven months this year (January-November) amounted to 59,000,000,000, 5 percent higher than for the same period last year.

Egg Yolk—This market developed an easier tone under keener competition and prices were reduced 2c. per pound, in some quarters. Spot stocks were quoted at $1.02 to $1.05 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Business was light and spotty.

Potato Starch—This market remained steady, reflecting light production in the Maine and Idaho areas. Trading was spotty, with producers maintaining former quotations. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine and 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Idaho, with ½c. less for shipment to the East. Spot stocks were held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Imported starch was inactive and quotably unchanged. Danish was offered at 7.2c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid and Dutch, 7¾c., same basis.

Sago Flour — Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. Prices were held at current levels. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements were unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour — Demand was fair, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were steady. Brazilian flour top grades for shipment were unchanged at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock and medium ranged from 7c. to 7¼c., same basis. On spot top grade Brazilian was held at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse. Siamese flour replacements were maintained at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock and as to quality. Best grades on spot were held at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest has improved, but trading was light, principally for immediate shipment. Prices were maintained for all grades. JI's assorted were quoted at $54 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $43 to $44 per ton and crushed JI's, $63 to $65 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 55 percent tannin was maintained at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and 50 percent 7c., same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Replacements were well held at former prices. Business was slow. Inquiry for shipment was reported slightly better. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Consumer interest continued to lag. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. Prices were without change. Beards were available at $56 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $45 per ton, same basis. Extract, 63 percent tannin was quote at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was restricted to moderate lots for nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African was held at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Spot price schedules on synthetic camphor tablets were advanced 5 cents per pound, effective today, by the two distributors of this item. Contract prices are slated to be increased as of January 1, 1955. The increase on acetophenetidin and acetylsalicylic acid prices in the preceding week did not appear to affect demand to any notable extent. The slight advance in price was generally thought to be justifiable in view of the four year period of price stability preceding the recent price hike.

Inquiry for narcotics was said to be seasonally higher since a significant amount of these drugs go into cough preparations, it was said. Podophyllum resin was featured by a strong tone, following the second price advance in approximately one month. The shortage of mandrake root was expected to continue to plauge producers of podophyllum with no relief expected, supply-wise, until next summer or possibly late spring, when collections of the new crop are commenced. Weather conditions are expected to be pertinent factors affecting the start of the collection season, it was said.

In general, the drugs and fine chemicals market was moving at satisfactory levels although there were some soft spots. Sodium p-aminosalicylate was one of these, according to trade sources. Substantial quantities of imported sodium p-aminosalicylate have been brought into this country during the past year with the result that existing price schedules have been shaded to bring domestically manufactured material to a more competitive price level. Digitoxin was in fair demand with supplies adequate. Brazilian menthol prices dropped slightly last week in line with a general dullness in demand.

The coming year bids fair to be a good one for drugs and fine chemicals. Although competition was expected to continue strong in the antibiotics field, penicillin and streptomycin should remain rather stable pricewise. Further weakness in hormone prices was considered possible in view of the heavy competition and the surfeit of inventories reported on hand. Imports were expected to continue to depress the drugs market in certain directions and the possibility of the setting of higher tariff rates was negated by the current foreign policy followed by the government, it was felt.

Price Trends

Advanced

Camphor, synthetic, tablets, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
67.17	67.17	66.96	72.67

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Bromides—A major producer advanced his schedules 1c. per pound on the principal bromides last week. Affected were potassium, sodium, and ammonium bromide. The first two were increased to 35c. in carlots while ammonium bromide increased to 39c. Not all producers went along with the increase although it was expected that they would.

Camphor—The manufacturer of synthetic camphor tablets advanced the price schedule 5c. per pound last week. The increase was a logical result of a similar rise in synthetic camphor powder prices about six weeks ago. At that time, the price of the tablets was not raised since the manufacturer announced that until inventories of lower priced powder were depleted, the consumer would continue to get the benefit of the lower cost to the manufacturer of the tablets.

It was further stated that the increase in the tablet price did not fully reflect the higher cost of camphor powder since it takes more than one pound of powder to yield a pound of tablets.

The new price schedule effective today was 90c. in ton lots, 91c. in 1,000 pound lots and 92c. in smaller quantities. Contract prices will be advanced, effective January 1, 1955.

Digitoxin—Demand for digitoxin was reported to be at fair levels. Supplies were ample for current needs and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin in October, 1954, aggregated 4,438,735 pounds compared to 4,135,847 pounds turned out in September and 4,239,462 pounds during October last year.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin amounted to 2,968,690 pounds during October compared to 2,765,308 pounds in September and 3,036,751 pounds during October last year. Production of technical gelatin amounted to 224,584 pounds in October compared to 283,964 pounds in September and 178,414 pounds during October last year. Production of pharmaceutical grade gelatin aggregated 424,270 pounds in October compared to 414,225 pounds in September and 283,100 pounds during October, 1953. Production of photo grade gelatin amounted to 821,191 pounds in October compared to 672,350 pounds in September and 741,197 pounds in October, last year.

Gelatin shipments totaled 3,814,737 pounds during October compared to 4,394,777 pounds in September and 3,688,223 pounds during October last year. Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin amounted to 2,547,775 pounds in October compared to 2,554,934 pounds in September and 2,457,868 pounds in October, 1953. Shipments of technical grade gelatin amounted to 214,313 pounds in October compared to 285,833 pounds in September and 271,188 pounds in October last year. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin were 356,675 pounds in October compared to 314,233 pounds in September and 348,925 pounds in October, 1953, while shipments of photo grade aggregated 695,974 pounds in October compared to 1,239,777 pounds in September and 610,242 pounds in October last year.

Menthol—The spot market continued dull with prices slipping 10c. per pound. The current market ranged from $7.65 to $8 per pound with some sales reported at slightly lower levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate. Nothing definite is known concerning the size of the new crop was said to be due to make its initial start by February. Current inventories were said to be sufficient to cover any normally anticipated trade requirements, it was said.

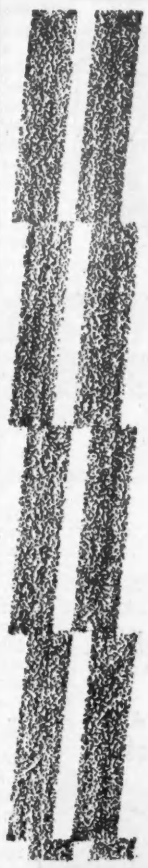
Mercurials—The market was quiet and unchanged since conditions were last reported. Supplies were ample for consumer requirements and manufacturers of mercurial compounds continued to hold inventories at low levels as a precaution against any sudden drop in quicksilver prices. With quicksilver selling at well over $300 per flask, buying for mercury salt manufacturing needs remained on a hand to mouth basis.

Pricewise, mercurial prices have not been changed since September. Consumer interest was at a rather low level in view of current high prices, justifiable as they may be. There were some observers in the trade who expressed fear that the mercurials would be priced out of the market if further advances were made. Manufacturers of mercury salts were admittedly very reluctant to increase prices any higher unless absolutely forced to do so due to increased raw material costs. Consumption of mercury salts this past year was below the previous year, according to trade observations, a fact attributed primarily to the greatly increased costs to the consumer.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices continued steady and unchanged at most points during the week ending December 14, 1954. The cane blackstrap market at New Orleans was unsettled as the blackstrap price at the terminal continues at mostly 9¾c. per gallon. Some blackstrap has been offered at 9½ cents f.o.b. New Orleans during the past week, but buyers report most purchases at the 9¾c. level. Several distributors have increased prices to the 10c. level as overall demand continued good in the Gulf. Improved demand was reported for Savannah and Mobile. Supplies of blackstrap at Savannah were limited. East coast prices continued unchanged with demand moderate to good. Citrus molasses supplies were very limited as the price held at $15 per ton at Florida mills.

The use of molasses in ethyl alcohol production dropped slightly in October, 1954, as did the total production of alcohol. Stocks of 28,200,000 gallons were on hand at the end of October, reflecting a continued gradual decrease in alcohol stocks during the last year. Molasses usage as an alcohol raw material totaled 49,100,000 gallons during the period January through

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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October, 1954. This compares with 170,900,000 gallons used during the same period of 1953.

Further production of Cuban high-test molasses from surplus sugarcane will not be authorized by the Cuban Stabilization Institute, until the 1955 blackstrap molasses crop has been sold. This crop is expected to be considerably smaller than the 236,500,000 gallons produced from the 1954 crop.

Sodium p-Aminosalicylate—Demand for sodium p-aminosalicylate was reported to be at generally fair levels. As far as was known, the major end use for this compound was in the treatment of tuberculosis. Sodium p-aminosalicylate has been used as the water soluble form of p-aminosalicylic acid in the therapy of tuberculosis, usually as an adjunct to streptomycin. It was believed that other compound was in the treatment of tubercu- the treatment of this disease one of the foremost being isoniazid, which is also used in combination with p-aminosalicylic acid.

Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. The presence of lower-priced imported sodium p-aminosalicylate in the market continues to annoy domestic producers. Prices on the imported material were considerably below domestic schedules and price shading has been reported in an effort to make domestic prices more competitive with those of the imported material. The spot market currently ranged from $2.50 to $3.75 per pound, in 1,000 pound lots, with the minimum price representing the imported salt.

Sulfa Drugs—The market was fair, on the whole. Prices were holding steady and unchanged while supplies were adequate to accommodate current consumer requirements.

Tartrates—There were no changes reported in this group. Raw material costs continue high and manufacturers were expected to maintain current schedules for some time, with little possibility of taking any downward trend, pricewise. Imported tartrates, on spot, were quite low in inventory. Dealers continue to quote below current domestic price schedules for acid and cream which was reportedly due to arrive in the near future.

Meanwhile, overall demand for tartaric acid and cream of tartar moved at a somewhat slower rate. There was expected to be a pickup in consumption around March next year when bottlers of soft drinks begin to anticipate their summer needs, it was said.

Botanicals

The market was unchanged last week. Mandrake root continued in

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tight supply with no relief anticipated until next crop. Makers of podophyllum resin have been forced to advance this item sharply on two occasions in the past six weeks and were said to be apprehensive toward the necessity of additional price increases in the future. The few lots of mandrake root available were reportedly strongly held.

Seasonal botanical items such as white pine and wild cherry barks were reportedly moving in good volume with supplies ample to accommodate consumer needs. Horehound herb and cocillana bark, which go into cold preparations, were in tight supply, however. Shipments of the latter have been delayed considerably and contracts reneged upon by some shippers, according to trade sources. In medicinal compounds made up of botanical drugs, compositions can sometimes be varied by the manufacturer to include higher percentages of readily available botanicals while cutting down on the use of those which are scarce and consequently, high priced. Witch hazel and elm barks were in adequate supply. The latter had been somewhat short in supply earlier this year but this situation has been alleviated, according to the trade sources. Spot prices have declined, as a result.

Of the imported botanicals, the situation in soapbark appeared to be most serious, at the present time. Collections of the bark have been delayed considerably by adverse weather conditions and quantities contracted for have been extretmely slow to arrive.

Digitalis Leaves—Demand for digitalis leaves was reported to be moving at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. It was reported that virtually all the digitoxin alkolids produced in this country are manufactured from domestically grown digitalis.

Henbane Leaves—Demand was reported to be at fair levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue, it was said. Prices ranged from 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Lavender Flowers—The spot market was firm in view of the shortage in lavender flowers at source. Prices were expected to hold at steady levels in the immediate future. Select leaves were priced at 90c. per pound, 55c. to 60c. per pound for medium quality and 16c. to 30c. for ordinary leaves.

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- TETRAPHENYLARSONIUM CHLORIDE
- TETRAPHENYLETHYLENE
- THALLIC CHLORIDE
- THALLIC NITRATE
- THALLIC SULFATE
- THALLIUM TRIETHYL
- THALLOUS MALONATE
- THENOYLTRIFLUOROACETONE
- 2-THIENYLVALERIC ACID
- β,β'-THIODIPROPIONIC ACID
- THIOGLYCOLLIC AMIDE
- THIOHYDANTOIN
- p-THIOLBENZOIC ACID
- THIOTROPINONE
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AGAR—41 cks, Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
ALOE—94 crts, Mossel Bay
38 crts, London
AMINOGUANIDINE BICARBONATE — 3 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
AMMONIUM ALGINATE—1 dm, Austenal Lab, Glasgow
CARBONATE—54 dms, Glasgow
PERSULFATE—1 dm, J M Rodgers Co, Hamburg
ANILINE DYES—11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 cans, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
1 dm, C A Haynes, Hamburg
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna
100 bgs, Callao
ARROWROOT—1,965 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
ARSENIC, METALLIC—55 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,440 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—86 bls, Astoria Americana Inc, Callao
70 bls, Chase National Bank, Callao
BARIUM SULFATE—26 dms, Conray Products Co, London
1,200 bgs, H C Bugbird, Algiers
BAY OIL—1 dm, Barclays Bank, Dominica
BEESWAX—17 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
180 blks, R J Lepow, Dijibouti
100 blks, Strahl & Pitsch, Aden
8 bgs, Puna
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hlf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—108 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
5 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—350 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—6 cs, Wm E Martin, Mangalore
CARNAUBA WAX—44 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
145 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
755 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Fortaleza
444 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Tradesman Land Title Bank, Fortaleza
22 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
167 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
201 bgs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
655 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Rio de Janeiro
125 bgs, J H Schroder, Rio de Janeiro
172 bgs, A Judson Murray, Bahia
112 bgs, Brazil Brokerage Corp, Bahia
112 bgs, Brazil Brokerage Corp, Salvador
CASEIN—1,600 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
500 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
HYDROCHLORIC — 2,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—120 dms, Mitchel Beck, Lourenco Marques
120 tons, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASSIA—42 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—15,186 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
33,863 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
513 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Fortaleza
OIL—197 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
100 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Recife
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
325 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHILLIES—80 bgs, Halford Lewis Co, Kobe
25 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Kobe
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—10 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
65 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
28 dms, VanAmeringen-Haebler, Keelung
9 dms, Pacific Trading Co, Keelung
38 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
25 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Chilung
CLAY—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CLOVES—400 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
200 bls, H Schlichting, Zanzibar
200 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
192 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
600 bls, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 dms, Rotterdam
25 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Manchester
COCOA RESIDUE—250 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
COD LIVERS—104 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
OIL—100 dms, Reilly-Whiteman-Walton Co, St Johns
100 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM—433 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Matadi
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
CORIANDER OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—708 bls, J E Bernard, Recife
327 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—1,189 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
179 dms, Midland Tar Distiller, London
50 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE POWDER—416 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—192 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Khorramshahr
944 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
135 bgs, M J Golombeck, Khorramshahr
192 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Khorramshahr
192 bgs, Middleton & Co, Khorramshahr
269 bgs, Max Van Pels, Khorramshahr
195 bgs, Foreign Sales Corp, Khorramshahr
2,019 bgs, Khorramshahr
197 bgs, Wm E Martin, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—114 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
DILLSEED OIL—1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
DUBOISIA LEAVES—13 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Brisbane
7 bls, National City Bank, Sydney
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, T H Deutz, Bremen
600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—23 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
FARINA STARCH—20 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Glasgow
FERRIC SULFATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, London
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Asahi N Y Inc, Yokohama
38 dms, Taub Hummel & Schnall, Yokohama
7 dms, Consumers Import & Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—339,969 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
124,030 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
300,269 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
111,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
175,103 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
40,343 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
236,045 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
113,542 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,047 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
198,894 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
99,033 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
82,979 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALLNUTS—191 bls, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
149 bgs, Meer Corp, Lattakia
96 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Lattakia
GELATIN—306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Bremen
35 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
466 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, B Young & Co, London
GLUE—342 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Manchester
STOCK—204 bls, Gillespie Co, Maracaibo
181 bdls, H Remis, Barranquilla
242 bls, Havana
GLYCERINE—40 dms, C J Shellings & Co, Copenhagen
GUAIACWOOD OIL—34 cs, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—2,000 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton.
1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL-HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Dyson Shpg Co, Rotterdam
JASMIN—2 hf cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Messina
KARAYA GUM—63 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
244 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
266 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
184 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
215 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—70 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
LACTOSE—30 dms, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rotterdam
LEAD CHLORIDE—21 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
LEMON OIL—8 qu cs, B H Scott, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—4 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—330 bgs, Hanover Bank, Valencia
490 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MACE—16 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hamburg
1 cs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingston
7 cs, A G Dunn, Kingston
16 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
6 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—4,360 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANNA—32 cs, Meer Corp, Palermo
MARJORAM—42 bgs, Callao
MENTHOL—325 cs, Murwai Inc, Santos
METHYL ACETOACETATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—7 dms, G A Abood, Rotterdam
MERCURY—12 flks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
MOLASSES—1,000 tons, W R Grace & Co., Salaverry
10,117 tons, Amsterdam
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
400 bgs, C Gulden, Naples
400 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHALENE—2,605 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,858 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL SULFATE—100 bgs, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
20 bbls, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—43 bgs, Hersey Co, Djibouti
NUTMEGS—200 bgs, George Lueders & Co, St Georges
1,000 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St Georges
7 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingston
14 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hamburg
8 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
12 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
106 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—68 bgs, London
OCHRE—224 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Mossel Bay
32 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Mossel Bay
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
OLIVE OIL—196 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
50 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Algiers
25 dms, Public National Bank, Malaga
256 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
100 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
27 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
40 dms, Intern Expediters, Piraeus
100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
206 dms, Credit Suisse, Barcelona
25 dms, Bank of Athens, Seville
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
OREGANO—221 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tampico
44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Tampico
OURICURY WAX—40 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Salvador
670 bgs, Poons Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—711 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—299 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
14 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
16 cs, R J Lepow, Dar es Salaam
47 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
46 cs, Hanover Bank, Colombo
20 cs, Hanover Bank, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
150 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
250 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
695 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI LEAVES—210 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
497 bls, Lian Trading Co, Bremen
PECTIN—32 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
32 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
420 bgs, E H Simpson, Singapore
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
560 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
36 bgs, A G Dunn, Oosthaven
108 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
600 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
120 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
252 bgs, Vera Cruz
WHITE—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore

PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—160,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
188,581 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,665 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—209 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Naples
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Taub, Bummel & Schnall, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—24 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
CHLORIDE—2,400 bgs, Pantasote Co, Genoa
POPPY SEED—335 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
333 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
333 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
750 bgs, Rotterdam
1,551 bgs, Khorramshahr
POTASSIUM ARSENATE—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
IODIDE—2 cs, Conray Products Co, London
POTATO STARCH—40 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
914 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—192 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
350 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT — 30 dms, McLaughlin-Gormly-King Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—125 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—10 dms, James E Fox, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,193 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
125 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
5,700 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,155 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
SANDALWOOD—150 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
OIL—26 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Calcutta
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
SERPENTINA ROOT—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Liverpool
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Liverpool
15 bgs, Calcutta
1,350 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
100 bgs, Treemond Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—347 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
HULLED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corint
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SODAMIDE—1 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
IODIDE—2 cs, Conray Products Co, London
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
SQUILL, RED—220 bgs, Bank of Algiers, Algiers
STARCH—200 bgs, Rotterdam
STEATITE—460 bgs, M Kirchberger & Co, Madras
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
SUGAR CANE WAX—80 bgs, H L Blachford, St Georges
SULFADIAZINE—21 dms, Gyma Lab, London
SULFOSALICYLIC ACID—3 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—253 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseille
3,956 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
3,500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
84 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
TRAGACANTH GUM—52 bgs, Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
48 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
22 cs, Shaul S Bahari, Khorramshahr
77 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
15 cs, Khorramshahr
TUNU GUM—133 cs, L A Dreyfus & Co, Corinto
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Packing Products Co, Dominica
9 cs, Chase National Bank, Dominica
1 cs, Barclays Bank, Dominica
2 cs, Packing Products Co, London
WATTLE BARK—2,718 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—559 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
617 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—40 dms, National Bank of Asahi, Melbourne
200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—1,200 bgs, Bank of N S W, Brisbane

Baltimore

CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Wm G Scarlett, Portimao
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, London
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville

Boston

BONEMEAL—2,008 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, New York Trust Co, Port Sudan
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Clinstock Stern Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—2,137 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
EARTH COLOR—1,350 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Service Co, Yokohama
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEAT MOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—210 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Havre
SEEDLAC—270 double bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,670 bgs, M Fotschild & Co, Bangkok
UREA—5,961 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—556 bgs, Behrens Inc, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—300 dms, Liverpool
100 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—47,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
42,104 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co Curacao
GLUE—272 bgs, Mar Chemical Co, Bremen
GYPSUM—11,643 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—4,582 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—1,768 bgs, Allied Chemical Co, Hull
5,705 bgs, Rotterdam
717 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,221 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
113,765 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
198,735 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
118,156 bbls, Texas Co, Covenas
676,257 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
314,040 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
247,448 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
220,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
299,819 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POTATO STARCH—1,500 bgs, American Key Products, Copenhagen
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Liverpool
UREA—500 bgs, Liverpool
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—7 dms, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,040 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
1,504 bgs, Durban
800 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
CLOVES—200 bls, First National Boston, Zanzibar
80 bls, Zanzibar
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
FISHMEAL—910 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Callao
KAURI GUM—215 bgs, Bank of California, Auckland
LAUREL LEAVES—192 bls, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—740 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, A Giuriani & Bro, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Marseille
25 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Marseille
50 bgs, S H Tyler & Sons, Marseille
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—277,234 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
263,996 bbls, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co Umm said
PIMENTO—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
48 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Kingston
112 bgs, Kingston
SODIUM NITRATE—2,500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
904 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—51 dms, Leghorn
UREA—2,000 bgs, Heroya
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—31 bbls, Indussa Corp, Antwerp

Current Prices

—Continued from page 29

Zinc sulfate, flake, 23½%, Zn, bgs., works, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.90	- 8.05
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP gran dms	lb	.26	—
Sunide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
t.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	- —
t.c.l	lb	.26	.41½
normal dms, t.c.l. works	lb	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
	lb.	.04½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, oags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Trade Briefs

William C. Ford has been appointed chief chemist at Florida Chemists & Engineers, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

Elbert W. Burr has been named manager of the personnel development section of Monsanto Chemical Company's personnel relations department.

W. K. Schmalzriedt, formerly assistant manager of the tin plate division of American Can Company's general purchasing department, has been appointed manager, succeeding W. J. Koslow, who has retired.

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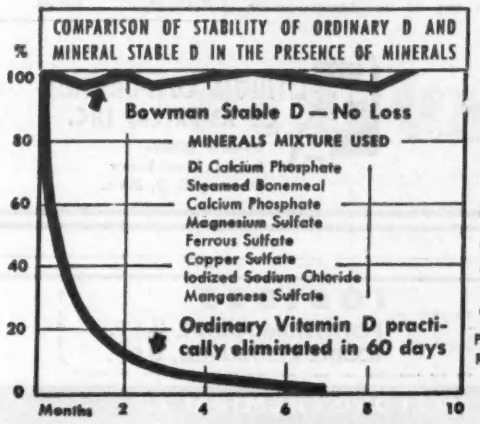

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Parke, Davis Promotes Long to Research Post

Promotion of Dr. Loren M. Long to director of chemical research for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been announced by Dr. Leon A. Sweet, vice-president and director of research and products development.

Dr. Long, who had been assistant director of chemical research since 1952, succeeds Dr. George Rieveschl, jr., recently named to a new post as scientific assistant to the president, Harry J. Loynd. Dr. Long shared responsibility for the chemical synthesis of chloromycetin, the only antibiotic for which a commercial synthetic process has been achieved. He has had charge of the chemical research program in epilepsy, which led last January to the announcement of "Milontin," a new anticonvulsant for the treatment of petit mal epilepsy.

Uranium Ass'n Formed

—Continued from page 5

dustry, including those which will provide speedy remedies for unfair practices.

3. To urge greater tax relief and governmental production incentives and subsidies.
4. To improve labor relations.
5. To work for more profitable operations by its members.
6. To urge maximum utilization of all grades of ores.
7. To provide for the interchange of scientific and technical information.
8. To provide for the speedy arbitration of disputes.
9. To foster the goodwill of the industry.
10. To promote the welfare of the industry and its members.
11. To be the strong champion of the industry.
12. To be the single voice of its members to the end that it will be recognized and respected on state and national levels.

The association is establishing offices at Suite 408, 1319 F street, N.W., Washington. Membership is expected from all phases of the uranium industry, including prospectors, miners, developers, producers, mill operators, investors, underwriters, and manufacturers dealing with various aspects of the uranium industry. In addition, the membership of the former Inter-Mountain Uranium Association, a Utah organization, is joining the new association.

Bristol-Myers of Canada Elects

Frederic R. McBrien was elected president of Bristol-Myers Company of Canada, Ltd., at a recent meeting of the board of directors of that company. Mr. McBrien joined the company, a Bristol-Myers subsidiary, in 1951, as vice-president and sales manager, and later became its executive vice-president.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Trading was rather limited last week since most consumers in the essential oils market were said to be taking their customary year-end inventory of stocks on hand. There were a few price changes, however, all of which were upward. Caraway oil advanced 25 cents per pound as the last remaining lots of low priced oil were depleted. The advance in this oil was a reflection of the steady rise in caraway seed prices at origin. With reports from Holland that the carryover of seed was small compared to world consumption it appeared probable that both caraway seed and oil would continue to be priced at current levels. Spike lavender oil advanced 10 cents per pound. The demand for this essential oil in recent months has been spurred higher by the relative shortage and the high price of genuine oil of lavender flower. Some consumers have switched to the use of spike lavender where possible, particularly in the case of cheaply priced cosmetic formulations. Spearmint oil was advanced last week, rising 15 cents per pound. The advance in spearmint oil prices represents the first reversal in the downward trend taken by this item in recent months. It reportedly reflected higher asking prices from producers at source.

Elsewhere in the market, prices were unchanged. Despite the easing in demand on several oils, particularly the citrus group, the overall tone of the market exhibited firmness. The world tension in many essential oil production areas contributed to the price strength of a number of oils, it was said.

The seeds and spices market had an unsually quiet week last week, insofar as the number of price changes and volume of trading was concerned. There were no price advances in this group, a fact which lent credence to the report of a general lack of interest on the part of consumers. Without exception, all known changes were downward. Indian celery seed was off ½ cent per pound while Moroccan coriander seed declined a similar amount. Both Madagascar and Zanzibar clove were off 1 cent. Black pepper eased 1 cent lower from the preceding week's close while a 7 cent decline in Mexican pimento was the major price feature. Despite the allocation of Jamaican pimento, the easing in overall demand began to have an effect as demonstrated in the decline in price of the Mexican material.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, caraway, NF, 25c. per lb.
Lavender, spike, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
138.80	138.76	138.70	148.89

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—There was no change in this market. Prices were very firm and expected to continue. Supplies were on the tight side, although demand was notably easier as consumers approached the year's end.

Calamus—Although the market was quiet, shipping prices from the Netherlands were noted to have advanced. The spot market was steady at $12 to $20 per pound.

Caraway — The market was up 25c., on spot, as the last offerings of lower priced oil were depleted. The currently high price of caraway seed was responsible for the advance in the price of the oil. It was expected that this item would continue at very firm levels for some time since caraway seed, itself, was reported to be held at strong levels at origin. The current market ranged from $3.75 to $5 per pound.

Clove Leaf—The market situation in unrectified clove leaf oil was said to be moving toward higher prices although this had not developed as of last week. This oil has behaved in an anomalous manner in recent months in view of the report earlier this year that production totaled only about 15 percent of that the previous year. Instead of the market advancing sharply, prices actually dipped slightly in the face of sustained consumer demand. It was reported that the main reason behind the apparent contrary price behavior was a result of the placing on the market approximately 100 tons of the oil. This oil was offered at reasonable prices and as a result was readily snapped up by consumers The end is in sight however and the extremely poor carryover of this year's production was expected to be reflected in rising prices in the not too distant future.

Geranium—The market was quiet with consumer inquiry reportedly slow. Prices were unchanged but firm. Supplies were ample to meet current requirements.

Lemon—The market was slow and somewhat weak, pricewise. Supplies were more than adequate to meet demand. Resumption of heavy seasonal demand was expected to pick up in the Spring.

Ocotea Cymbarum—At least two-thirds of the Brazilian output this year had been reportedly firmly contracted for through December, 1955. If the report is accurate consumers would appear to be in for a continuation of current conditions for some time to come. Prices have been very firm and are expected to remain at high levels, in view of the low available supply of the oil. With no relief expected in the supply of camphoraceous oils, it appeared that the pressure would continue heavy for ocotea cymbarum.

Orange—The market was quiet last week with consumers seemingly uninterested. Prices were weak and expected to hold unchanged for the balance of the month.

Petitgrain—There were no changes reported since last reports. Supplies remained on the tight side while prices were held at very firm levels. The current market ranged from $4.25 to $5.30 per pound.

Spearmint—The spot market has begun to advance, following its steady decline in recent months. Prices from producers in the country were noted to have strengthened and accordingly, have been reflected by an increase in spot prices. The current market ranged from $4 to $5.50 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed declined ½c., on spot. The current market ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per pound. French seed was unchanged at 48c.-50c. per pound.

Clove—Madagascar and Zanzibar clove declined 1c. per pound, on spot. The current market had both of these grades at 56c.-57c. per pound. Supplies were ample to meet present demand.

Coriander Seed—Moroccan coriander seed dropped ½c. per pound and was currently quoted at 10c. to 10c. per pound. Supplies were reported ample for consumer inquiry and expected to continue. Roumanian seed was steady at 8c.

Paprika—It was reported that Spain had an especially good quality crop of paprika pods this year. Manufacturers were thus able to produce a higher color paprika on a reasonable cost basis than in recent years. The Spanish government raised its requirements controlling the quality shipped as No. 3. However, it appears that a great many shippers decided that the technical color requirements for No. 3 paprika were too high for this market and that the current requirements of the Spanish government for No. 4 paprika were high enough. Therefore, a number of well known brands previously shipped as No. 3 are now actually registered in Spain as No. 4 grades. There are two popular means of evaluating the color value of paprika. One method, the Lovibond test, is based upon a vasual evaluation of the reflected color. A more accurate means of analyzing paprika for color is by extraction. When the extraction method is employed, the value of a true No. 3 is much more readily apparent than if visual methods are used, it was said.

Pepper—The spot market was quiet and except for a slight edging up in black pepper, was unchanged, pricewise. Late in the week, black pepper was pegged at 44c.-45c. and white, at 62c.-63c. per pound.

Shipment prices were only a fraction under spot levels and India showed little disposition to mark its price down to the levels that would interest buyers here. Gradually consumption is making inroads in spot holdings, but the process has been

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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so graual that there has been no real firming effect in the market.

The most impressive feature of the market is the great reluctance with which prices go down. Holders both here and abroad, prefer to await developments rather than attempt to lead the market down. Several attempts have made to rally the market here, but they have fallen flat. The main reason is that there has been no follow through from the trade as a whole. This is not surprising because of the approach of the end of the year and the proximity of new crop Malabar shipments. However, the general demand could improve right after the turn of the year.

Despite the fact that there hasn't been any great activity or price movement in chillies, shippers are reporting difficulty meeting their commitments on newcrop Hontakas and Turkish chillies. Shipments from Japan are very slow to come out and it looks that the total quantity will be on the small side. Shipments from Turkey are fairly heavy but not as large as had been expected. Deliveries of Carolina's were prorated because of the poor growing conditions. Hot grades such as Nigerians and Mombassas are in short supply. If there is any sizable consuming demand, prices should begin to stiffen.

Pimento—The spot market continued unchanged on Jamaican pimento but consumer indifference was instrumental in causing a downturn of 7c. per pound on the Mexican material. The current market on Mexican pimento stood at 68c.-70c.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market was quiet last week. There had been some activity in Tahiti beans in recent weeks but this has died down. Prices were very firm although unchanged, despite the relative lack of demand.

Reports as to the ultimate size of this year's Mexican vanilla bean crop were that it might yield about 250,000 pounds of cured beans. Estimates made earlier this year were for a possible crop of 300-350,000 pounds. According to reliable sources in the trade, too early picking of the crop resulted in the smaller yield. It was said that a major factor in the early harvesting of the beans was to cut down on the amount of thievery by the local inhabitants. With vanilla bean prices standing at very high levels, there is, of course, more inclination toward stealing and selling the beans, it was said.

Bristol Labs Adds Walker

Richard A. Anderson, vice-president and director of marketing of Bristol Laboratories Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has announced that Harlow C. A. Walker has joined the domestic sales division of Bristol. Mr. Walker will make his headquarters at 630 Fifth avenue, New York. He was formerly assistant sales manager of Schenley Laboratories

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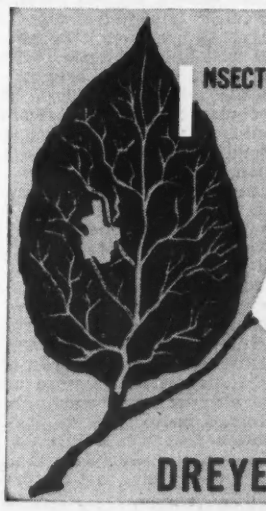

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Eastern Germany's Chemical Exports Rising Since 1949

The Department of Commerce stated last week that exports of the chemical industry of Soviet Zone of Germany, which is based on the nearby lignite, potash, and salt deposits, have been rising steadily since 1949. Strong efforts have been made since 1953, it was added, to expand exports of chemicals to non-communist areas.

Aside from pushing exports of chemicals to regular trading partners, Scandinavia, the Benelux countries, Switzerland, and Austria, countries particularly interested in fertilizers, the Soviet Zone authorities have undertaken to supply chemicals to countries with whom formal trade agreements were concluded for the first time in 1953-54.

For this purpose, quotas covering shipments of Soviet Zone chemicals were established in agreements with France to a value of $200,000; Egypt to a value of $2,500,000; Lebanon in unspecified amounts of chemical products, including basic chemicals, medicaments, and films; Turkey in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and fertilizers; and Greece in graphite and silicon products to a value of $100,000, and inorganic chemical products to a value of $375,000, plus unspecified amounts of potash, salt and sulfur.

Ireland Reimposes Duty on Adhesive

The Irish government has re-imposed the customs duty on imports of adhesive rubber solution, under suspension since July 1, 1943. The full rate of duty chargeable on imports of this product is 50 per cent ad valorem, effective November 9, and the preferential rate accorded imports from the United Kingdom and Canada is 33½ percent ad valorem.

Pitts. Coke Names Scott New Assistant to Tomasek

Dr. R. C. Scott has been appointed to the newly-created position of assistant to H. F. Tomasek, manager of the agricultural chemicals division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

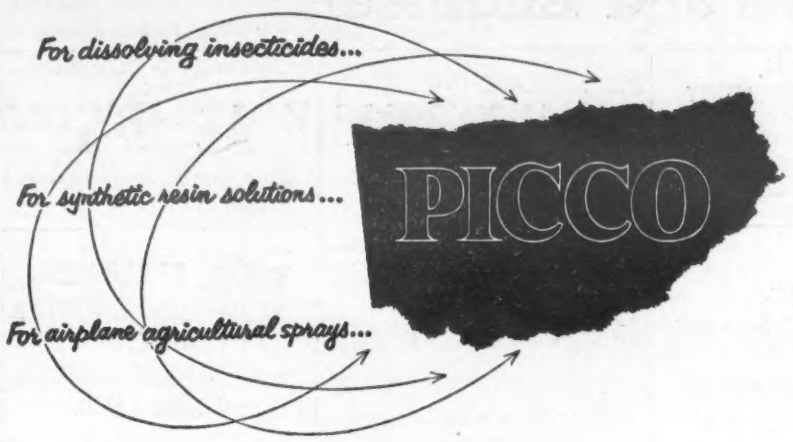
Dr. Scott will be particularly concerned with coordinating the division's technical activities as related to commercial development. He will emphasize attention to new products ready for marketing. Dr. Scott has been supervisor of agricultural chemical research since 1951, during which time these activities have been expanded under his leadership.

Dr. J. B. Skaptason has been named coordinator of biological research for the company. Dr. Skaptason, who has been responsible for new product development for the agricultural chemicals division, will have his new headquarters on Neville Island and will be responsible for coordinating all phases of biological research and new product planning in the agricultural field.

Gordon M. Williams has been promoted to agricultural chemical research supervisor. Mr. Williams has been assistant supervisor of agricultural chemical research since 1952, and has been with the company since 1951.

Nopco Position to Porter

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has announced the appointment of R. B. Porter as a technical service representative for the paper chemicals division. Mr. Porter will spend most of his time in the field, visiting paper manufacturers, studying their problems, and demonstrating the use of Nopco paper sizes, defoamers, and coating additives to meet specific situations.



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GALLONS	POUNDS	
	100	R-12 NEVILLE RESIN
20	155	ALKALI REFINED LINSEED OIL
20	157	CHINA WOOD OIL
11.5	83	2-50-W HI-FLASH SOLVENT
51.5	329	MINERAL SPIRITS
	1.3	6% COBALT NAPHTHENATE
	825.3	

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METHOD OF PREPARATION — Place both oils and 40 pounds R-12 Neville Resin in the kettle and heat to 545-550° F. and hold at this temperature for approximately 45 minutes. Check with remaining R-12 Neville Resin. Reduce. Finally add drier.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices for Manila grades of Copal gum were advanced over the week, as the market for gums became markedly firmer. All grades were in short supply following continued heavy buying on the part of foreign consuming countries, principally Japan and West Germany. The shellac market displayed continued strength in response to a firmer attitude at Calcutta. Argentine casein prices weakened slightly. Consumers in this country have not shown much buying interest chiefly because stocks in the Argentine are known to be large. January production will add to the amount of material available there for shipment.

Price schedules for organic colors were under revision by major producers. Those advances already announced were set to go into effect January 3. Not all producers had announced their plans yet in regard to price changes. Pigments containing selenium remained in a very scarce position, with government buying responsible for the small amount available for civilian consumers. Some producers found their shipments of these colors falling behind schedule. Chrome colors not containing selenium were in a good supply position. Iron blues were slated for price advances on January 3 by at least some major producers.

Lead and zinc pigments were unchanged in price, following steady pricing for the metals. Buying was described as about average for the season by producers. Alkyd resins remained in good supply and were offered at unchanged prices. There appeared to be no marked rise in demand during the final quarter of the year. However, the steady, gradual increase resulting from broadened usage continued. The market for maleics has undergone steady improvement throughout the year and displayed a good tone. Naphthenates moved well and were unchanged in price. The paint trade has remained active in the market for driers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, Copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb.
DK, 2c. per lb.
MA, soft, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, nubs, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
97.08	97.08	97.06	92.85

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices were stable for all grades of paste and powder over the past week. The market noted a routine but steady interest. Shipments of atomized and grained powder during October amounted to 2,328,000 pounds, as compared to a total of 2,065,000 pounds during September, according to figures released by the Department of Commerce. Net shipments of flaked powder were reported at 313,000 pounds during October, up slightly from the 310,000 pounds reported during September. Net shipments of paste came to 1,090,000 pounds in October, down from the 1,309,000 pounds total reported for September.

Antimony Oxide — Prices remained steady in this market, which has showed no change in quotations since the revisions made some six months ago. Producers expected a continued easy market, with supplies remaining ample. Ordering was reported easing off slightly in keeping with the usual year-end trend, which found consumers somewhat less interested in buying.

Chrome Colors — Pigments containing selenium remained in a very scarce position, as government buying of the metal kept it in the critical category. Cadmium sulfoselenide reds and maroons were expected to go up in price after the first of the year, if the price of the metal advanced. One producer of these colors reported its shipments currently falling behind schedule. Attempts to build up stocks have not been successful as yet. Chrome colors not containing selenium, however, were in a relatively good supply position and were available as required.

Cobalt Colors — There were no price changes for these colors over the past week. The supply situation was rated as currently quite easy. No effort to change current quotations was encountered in the industry.

Iron Blues—Price increases at the first of the year were slated by some manufacturers, while others were studying the situation with a view toward deciding before the end of the month whether to go along with the changes. Consuming demand was rated as fairly steady and was well supplied from current production.

Lead Pigments—The market for lead pigments maintained its usual stability over the past week. With the metal unchanged, pigment producers expected a continued steady price level for the immediate future. Litharge and orange mineral followed in this same pattern and remained unchanged. Supplies were held to be currently quite adequate. Consuming interest was affected to some small degree by the desire to restrict purchases for inventory-taking, but as yet this has had no very great effect on sales, according to producers.

Molybdated Colors—Molybdated orange showed a firmer tone following increases during the following week, which are due to go into effect the first of the year. Sales over the past week ran just about at usual amounts, it was reported. Business was expected to hold up well during the weeks ahead. The market was well supplied.

Titaniu.n Pigments — The market appeared steady to most observers and showed no price changes from previous listings. Current output was well able to supply the market, it was reported.

Yellow, Hansa—Prices were scheduled by some sources to go up after the first of the year. Both the G and 10 G material were due to be affected. Not all producers, however, determined immediately to effect changes, and at the week's end were studying the price situation. The new quotations, as announced, would result in advances of 9c. and 10c. per pound, respectively, for the two grades of material.

Zinc — Prices for dust followed the steady trend in the metal and made no change over the past week. Other related pigments were also steady, and moved to consumers in satisfactory amounts. The market was well supplied.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—Manufacturers expected prices to end the year on a steady note. Most makers were shipping fairly satisfactory amounts, it was reported. Demand has held up well, but has not strained current production capacity, as the market for this material, like most other plasticizers, was quite well supplied.

Dibutyl Phthalate — Consumers took average amounts of material over the past week, it was stated, and appeared in no hurry about filling their requirements. There was enough material available from present output to satisfy market demand, a situation that was expected to continue into the new year. Price schedules remained unchanged.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Supplies remained quite good for this material. Producers reported that although demand was holding up well, it had not reached the levels that they would like to see. There appeared to be no marked rise in the last quarter. However, the steady, gradual increase resulting from constantly broadening usage, continued. Price quotations remained steady.

Maleics—The market for maleics has

Protective Coatings Shipments, Output: Oct.

	Factory shipments—Dollars		†Reported production—Gallons	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
Trade sales products: paint, varnish and lacquer	$64,108,000	$72,009,000	15,833	17,845
Industrial sales products, total	43,390,000	42,925,000	14,977	14,923
Paint and varnish	32,070,000	32,063,000	11,224	11,209
Lacquer	11,320,000	10,862,000	3,753	3,714
Totals	$107,498,000	$114,934,000	†34,712	†36,332

Total sales, January-September—$1,164,129,000.

† Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production which was not allocated either to trade or industrial sales products.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

undergone satisfactory improvement throughout the year, in regard to increased consumer interest. Production continued to outstrip demand, it was stated in the industry. Most makers expected total sales during the current year to come close to those during 1953, but without quite touching the peak of that period.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Increasing consumer demand continued to make itself felt in this market. A good deal of the pickup in interest stemmed from applications where petroleum hydrocarbons were substituted for costlier materials to make a more competitive product. The producers were encouraged about a continuation of this gradual upward trend. There was ample material for prompt shipments.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Prices were unchanged throughout the past week and were not expected to vary in the foreseeable future. Producers found no noticeable falling-off in interest during the month. The present rate of production, it was reported, was well able to fill consumers needs.

Natural Resins

Gums—Dammar and Copal gums were markedly firmer over the past week. All grades were in short supply following continued heavy buying on the part of foreign consumers, principally Japan and West Germany. Manila DBB was raised 1 cent to a range of 29 to 30 cents per pound. DK was up 2 cents to a range of 22 to 24 cents, and MA was advanced 1 cent to a range of 21½ to 22½ cents. The price range of Philippine nubs moved to 32 cents to 36 cents per pound, a gain of 2 cents.

Shellac—The market continued to firm in response to further strength at the primary market. Prices at Calcutta were up, and during the week displayed no tendency to yield ground. Offerings in this country were nominal for lemon, superfine and TN grades.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Prices in New York for gum turpentine firmed last week, going up to a quotation of 62½ cents per gallon for carlot shipments and to 76 cents per gallons for l.c.l. quantities. Advances of 1 cent per gallon were recorded for sulfate and steam distilled wood turpentine.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 10	Mon. Dec. 13	Tues. Dec. 14	Wed. Dec. 15	Thur. Dec. 16
Drums—					
F	$8.08	...	...	...	...
K	...	$8.20	...	...	...
M	...	8.20	...	...	...
N	8.10	...	...	...	...
WW	8.40	8.27‡	...	...	$8.30
Bags—					
F	...	...	$8.28	...	...
G	...	...	8.28	...	...
H	...	...	8.28	...	...
I	...	...	8.28	...	...
N	...	8.26‡	...	$8.25	...
WG	8.32	8.26	...	...	...
WW	...	...	8.52	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 10)—M $8.11‡, N $8.13‡, WG $8.21‡, WW $8.36‡, 7.355*

Sales, USDA

452* 11‡ 2‡ 6‡ 871*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.85, N $8.90, WG $8.95, WW $9.20

Turpentine Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.525	.5225	.534‡	.546‡	.537‡
Sales	8,000¶	8,000¶	14,000¶	24,000	10,000

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 76c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices for Argentine materials eased off slightly during the past week, moving down to a quotation of 21 cents per pound, duty paid, a drop of 1½ cents. Consumers in this country have not shown much interest, it was reported in the trade, chiefly because stocks in the Argentine are known to be large and easier prices are expected. In addition, January production in Argentina will also be tremendous and will have an effect on the market.

Domestic production was estimated to be down during the current year below the level of recent years. Holland and Denmark were expected to offer considerably less than their normal amounts in the next producing season, due partly to an increased consumption of milk, and as a result, it appeared that competition from Europe would be limited to France's offerings.

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TECHNICAL DATA AVAILABLE ON DRESINOL® RESIN IN WATER EMULSION PAINTS

By E. H. Cone, Jr.
Sales Mgr., Industrial Chemicals
Hercules P.M.C. Department

Dresinol® resin dispersions, based on rosins and modified rosins, have been found useful in adhesive and coating applications. Increased moisture resistance and adhesion as well as cost reductions, have been achieved in such compositions based on aqueous systems of polymeric film formers.

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In this work, Dresinol was substituted in varying percentages for polymer dispersions in formulations recommended by polymer manufacturers, without otherwise modifying the formulations to improve paint performance. Studies include: (1) butadiene-styrene paints; (2) paints based on polyacrylics and (3) primer-sealer paints based on butadiene-styrene latex.

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Chemical Engineers Told Next Year Will Top '54

—*Continued from page 7*

digital computer to the central nervous syestem of a human being. "After all," he pointed out, "the brain designed the machine."

"The human brain is superior to present-day computers on at least two counts," Dr. Bowman stated. "First, the brain has about 10,000 times the memory storage capacity of present day computers. Secondly, the brain can dlifferentiate between different tastes and between different odors, a feat beyond the capabilities of the machine. Actually, the modern computer cannot produce miracles. It is just a super sliderule or desk computer combining the practical aspects of a filing cabinet for storing knowledge, sensing elements for grasping physical conditions, and a keyboard catalog for recording all types of arithmetical units."

New Chloramphenicol Process

Direct savings of 31 percent in operating costs and an increase in yield of 10 percent were realized by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., when two-step filtration-extraction of chloramphenicol was replaced by one-step whole-broth extraction. Performance of the new system was reported by D. W. Anderson and E. F. Lau of the company.

Part of the savings was due to elimination of filter aid and acetic acid formerly used to precondition the broth, they said. Elimination of the filtration step gave additional savings in operating labor and maintenance. Together with the increased yield, the Detroit firm lowered its out-of-pocket unit cost of finished chloramphenicol by 18 percent, according to Messrs. Anderson and Lau.

Purification of streptomycin by ion-exchange methods was described by J. J. Murtaugh and I. Caldes, jr., of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Object of this operation, it was pointed out, is to remove histamine and similar substances from the antibiotic. Because of the highly toxic nature of these contaminants, it was explained, they must be removed as completely as possible from the streptomycin.

The ion-exchange resin used to remove the histamine is "IR-120" in its hydrogen form, developed by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. In its sodium form, the speakers pointed out, "IR-120" gave good removal of histamine but caused an undesirable increase in the inorganic salts content of the solution during treatment. By converting the resin to the hydrogen form, it was stated, complete removal of the histamine was made possible along with the reduction of inorganic salts.

Helpful data on fermenter design were offered to antibiotics makers by G. A. Brown and D. N. Petsiavas of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., who reported the results of laboratory tests on the mixing characteristics of a mycelial broth. They presented their data in the form of charts showing agitator speed vs. torque.

A process for more efficient use of chlorine in the production of chlorinated hydrocarbons was described by A. J. Teller of Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Teller found on a laboratory scale that hydrogen sulfide could be used for chlorinating benzene, with yields as high as 95 percent. On a commercial scale, it was pointed out, the hydrochloric acid would be available as a by-product from a conventional chlorination step using chlorine.

Such a process, it was claimed, would cut in half the amount of chlorine needed to make chlorinated benzene products and would eliminate the need for recovery and disposal of the by-product hydrochloric acid. By-product hydrochloric acid now constitutes more than half US production of the acid, it was noted, but freight and distribution costs often limit the distance over which it can be transported to markets.

Sulphur Recovery Method

A new sulfur recovery method, called the "Fluo Solids Process," was described by R. B. Thomspon and Donald MacAskill of the Dorr Company, Stamford, Conn., the firm which developed the system. In operation commercially since October of last year, the new process, it was claimed, makes economically feasible the mining of low-grade sulfur ores.

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ed at 1200 to 1600 degrees F. in cylindrical reactors twenty-five feet high and eighteen feet in diameter, it was explained. The crushed ore bed is maintained in a fluidized state by feeding a stream of air up through the bottom of the reactor. Gas produced by roasting low-grade (20-30 percent) ore in this manner was said to contain a high percentage of sulfur dioxide, which is readily converted into 450 tons of sulfuric acid daily.

Work under way at Pennsylvania State University's petroleum refining laboratory, State College, Pa., may lead to industrial use of ammonia as a selective solvent for separating hydrocarbon mixtures by their molecular type, it was reported by Prof. M. R. Fenske, H. Lawroski and R. G. Geier of Penn State.

Prof. Fenske and his co-workers found that ammonia's selectivity as a solvent for certain types of hydrocarbons could be controlled by adding other materials in proper concentrations. To enhance ammonia's dissolving power, it was stated, methylamine was found suitable. Where dissolving power was too high, water was made an effective solubility-reducing agent. These agents were used to adjust solubilities so that the amount of hydrocarbon in solution in the solvent lay between 10 and 30 percent.

Decomposition of Ammonium Sulfate

A new chemical process with potential economic importance—moving-bed decomposition of ammonium sulfate—was outlined by J. W. Delaplaine of Catalytic Construction Company, Philadelphia, and R. F. McCullough of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Mulberry, Fla. Although ammonium sulfate is customarily made from ammonia and sulfuric acid, economics dictated that ammonia and sulfur oxide gases be made from the substantial amounts of by-product ammonium sulfate available at the International Minerals plant, it was explained.

Following satisfactory studies, the speakers went on, a pilot plant using the moving-bed technic was designed, constructed and operated. Inert particles impregnated with zinc oxide contact ammonium sulfate in a reaction zone. Here sulfur trioxide combines with zinc oxide releasing ammonia and water vapor. The inert solids now impregnated with zinc sulfate, are heated in a lower reaction zone to release sulfur oxides.

Acetylene may be recovered from dilute mixtures by fractionation in a moving-bed adsorber, according to a report presented by J. Happel, C. J. Marsel, W. H. Kapfer and M. Malow of New York University. The speakers indicated that they studied the operation of a pilot-scale moving-bed adsorber, using activated carbon as the adsorbent. Practical applications of their results, they said, may be made to the design of apparatus for the concentration of acetylene produced from natural gas by partial oxidation or thermal cracking.

Substitute for Natural Gas

Using an inexpensive type of steel and common chemical gases, two researchers at the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, Mich., have succeeded in producing a substitute for natural gas. Reporting on a study sponsored by the Michigan Gas Association, Drs. Robert R. White and Bufold D. Smith indicated that there is now a technical basis for making gas suitable for replacing natural gas if and when the economics justify such a step.

Cheaper atomic reactors are speeding the advancement of mankind into the atomic era, Dr. Manson Benedict, noted nuclear engineer, declared. Dr. Benedict indicated the principal research use of reactors would include the study of molecular and crystal structure by neutron diffraction, activation of materials for autoradiography, activation analysis or wear studies, food processing research, and the development of methods for the treatment of tumors by beams of neutrons or gamma rays.

Among other developments noted at the AIChE meeting were:—

A pgrogress report by two University of Kansas research on studies to develop a new route for the production of propylene glycol.

The revelation that engineers at Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., Harvey, Ill., have developed a new algebraic meth-

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od for calculating the solvent extraction of complex mixtures.

The report that cheaper and better gasoline and lube oils may result from the use of x-rays to study "fluidization," a method for bringing gases into intimate contact with finely ground solids without using moving mechanical parts.

Election of Other Officers

Elected vice-president of the institute was Arthur K. Doolittle, assistant director of research for Carbon & Carbide Chemicals Company, South Charleston, W. Va. George Granger Brown, dean of engineering at the University of Michigan, was reelected treasurer. F. J. Van Antwerpen, former Editor of *Chemical Engineering Progress*, was chosen secretary and executive secretary, succeeding Stephen L. Tyler, who after seventeen years of service will retire on December 31.

Named directors for a three-year term were:—E. B. Chiswell, chief process engineer, California Research Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; W. A. Cunningham, chairman of the chemical engineering department at the University of Texas; Donald L. Katz, professor of chemical engineering and chairman of the department of chemical and metallurgical engineering at the University of Michigan, and Walter E. Lobo, director of the chemical engineering division for M. W. Kellogg Company, New York.

US Jettisons Crop Controls

—Continued from page 3

production controls last June, they seemed to be a necessary evil," he explained. "There was yet no definite assurance that rigid price supports would be continued for next year's production.

"In the summer, congress passed the new agricultural act, providing price flexibility and the opportunity for sound adjustments in farm operations. Also, drought became a dominant factor in many states. In addition, the national production outlook for some important crops was changed.

"We therefore decided to remove the cross-compliance provision and the special vegetable-potato limitation from the 1955 program. This means that the only production controls next year will be the required acreage allotments in basic crops, and marketing quotas when approved by farmers themselves by two-thirds vote in referenda."

Chemurgy Group Set

—Continued from page 5

Chester, supervisor of agricultural research at Battelle Memorial Institute; Howard L. Roach, president of H. Roach & Sons; Edmund Cook, vice-president of John Deere & Co.; W. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council; D. Howard Doane, chairman of Doane Agricultural Services, and Mr. McKnight.

Mr. Blake heads a nominating committee for expanding the board's membership for the new program, and Mr. Cook is chairman of a new budget and finances committee. "The council, representing industrial, agricultural and scientific groups, will work to promote agricultural research and the utilization of the results of such research," Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the council's board of governors, declared.

Colorado Agriculture Group Plans Annual Conclave for January 28

The board of directors of the Colorado Agricultural Chemicals Association has announced that its annual meeting will be held January 28 at the Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver. The main topics will be the reports of the state and industry committee chairmen on the proposed changes in the agricultural chemicals recommendations for the ensuing season. The meeting will be followed by the customary banquet.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was moderate and spotty, reflecting the usual pre-holiday dullness. Despite the light demand, edible oils remained on a firm basis. Crude coconut oil was fractionally higher with the increased cost of copra. Lard was weak and continued to decline. Denatured palm kernel oil was stronger for prompt delivery.

Sharp declines took place in the higher grades of tallow due to the withdrawal of export buying interest and short covering. All grades of greases and tallow were fractionally lower, bleachable fancy; extra; special and edible tallow and choice white grease showing drastic reductions. Other animal fats, also were affected with oleo oil and stearine off fractionally.

Activity in drying oils also was slow. Linseed oil prices for December delivery were adjusted lower, while January forward positions were quotably unchanged. A steadier tone developed in tung oil and sellers were not shading quotations. Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery at prevailing prices. Oiticica oil was quiet, but well held. Refined fish oil also was steadier, reflecting stronger crude menhaden oil. Offers were scarce and raised fractionally.

Consuming demand for oilmeals was quiet. Cottonseed and soybean meals were lifted $1 per ton. Linseed meal also was advanced $1 per ton.

Crude beeswax was stronger for shipment from primary sources, and light offers were 1 cent per pound higher. This was reflected in refined grades and yellow was advanced 2 cents per pound, with other grades due to follow shortly. Japan wax continued scarce and was nominal. Carnauba was quiet and unsteady.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, bees, crude African, 1c. per lb.
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
white, choice, ¾c. per lb.
Lard, cash, .65c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, ½c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, bleachable fancy, ⅜c. per lb.
extra, ⅜c. per lb.
special, ⅜c. per lb.
No. 1, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 18, 1953
113.31	112.37	106.95	102.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Deliveries of domestic oil against contracts moved in steady volume, while new business was light and spotty. Trading in No. 1 Brazilian was quiet. Market was steady at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was firmer and fractionally higher. Prompt shipment was quoted at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 13⅜c., New York delivery.

Corn—Trading was light. Crude was higher and sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Conditions in the bleachable cottonseed oil futures market remained steady last week, with prices scoring moderate gains and reaching new highs for this movement. Trading was more active, with outside speculative more liberal. Hedging operations also were fairly active on a scale upward. December option expired Wednesday with last sale at 14.95c. Consuming demand was light. Cash oil was unchanged and steady with crude. Refined salad was held at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil remained firm at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 12⅝c., Valley and 12⅜c. to 12½c., Texas, as to location.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	68	15.00	14.85	Expired
January	1	14.83	14.83	15.05 Nom.
March	74	15.09	14.78	15.11@15.15
May	172	15.14	14.78	15.13@15.15
July	54	15.05	14.69	15.02@15.10

Total sales, 369 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil, 12½c. bid and 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Crude soybean oil sold at 12½c., tankcars, Decatur, nearby shipment. Cottonseed meal quoted at $72.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $14 per ton, bulk and $20 sacked, same basis. Demand light.

Linseed—Business was quiet, reflecting the pre-holiday season. Raw oil was adjusted to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, for December-March delivery and 12.6c., April-June, same basis. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts were less active.

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crop for 1954 was forecast at 41,534,000 bushels in the final estimate of the Department of Agriculture. This compares with the production of 36,668,000 bushels in 1953. Yield per acre was 7.3 bushels against 8.22 bushels last year. Acreage harvested totaled 5,663,000 acres against 4,456,000 acres in 1953.

Oiticica — Liquid was maintained at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was slow. Drums were unchanged at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Olive — Market was quiet, but firm. Spanish oil was maintained at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity, and Tunisian at $2.25 to $2.30, same basis. New crop Greek oil was reported sold at $55 per 100 kilos in onceused drums, c. and f. New York, January-February shipment. New drums were $1.60 higher. The Department of Agriculture reported the sale of 42,160 gallons of Grade A oil at 28.91c. per gallon, drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Palm—Market remained steady. Drums were held at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were maintained at 11.40c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Denatured oil was stronger and lifted to 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Light sales of crude were reported at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was available at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed — Trading was light. Prices were steady at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt 16¾c. for January-March delivery.

Soybean—Trading in crude was fairly active for prompt delivery. Crude was sold at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot; 12⅜c., December; first half January 12¼c. asked; second half, 12⅛c. asked. Also first half February was moved at 12c. and second half February, 11⅞c., same basis. Refined salad was maintained at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Department of Agriculture's final estimate of the 1954 soybean crop totaled 342,759,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 268,528,000 bushels. Yield per acre was 20.1 bushels against 18.3 bushels last year. Acreage harvested amounted to 17,037,000 acres against 14,679,000 in 1953.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	36	12.50	12.00	12.45@12.49
March	62	11.71	11.25	11.65@11.70
May	9	11.63	11.27	11.55S
July	10	11.39	11.20	11.43@11.48
September	12	11.24	11.15	11.20@11.23

Total sales, 129 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light, and the market was steadier. Sales were reported at 20½c. per tankcar, New York, for prompt and later delivery. Drums were maintained at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment at the floor price of $104 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, attracted little buying interest.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	8,[illegible]0	1,8[illegible]0
Previous week	666,660	719,200
Corresponding week, 1953	831,600	600,000
Total this year	102,015,400	116,253,560
Corresponding period, 1953	107,901,150	111,356,900

Cocoa Butter—Trading was quiet. Market was nominal at 88c. to 90c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Increased demand for European

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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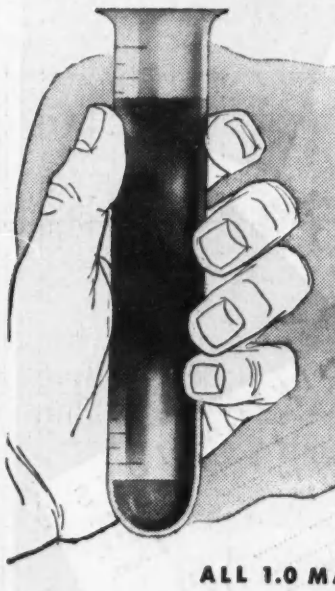
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account stiffened this market. Prompt shipment was higher at $170 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier, with tallow. Prices were off fractionally. Trading was quiet for domestic and export delivery. Yellow grease was lower at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white, not all hog, 9c. and all hog, 7¾c. House was merely nominal at 7c. and brown, 6c., same basis.

Lard—Market continued weak and lower. Cash lard was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

cline of 3 percent. World crude petro-

Oleo Oil—Prices were easier and fractionally lower. Acidless oil was quoted at 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and unchanged at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow — Better grades reacted and dropped sharply due to inactive export demand. Domestic business also was quiet. Bleachable fancy declined to 8⅛c. per pound, delivered; extra, 7⅞c.; special, 7⅜c., No. 1, 7⅛c. and edible tallow at 12½c. per pound, same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Trading was light and spotty. Light pressed oil was steadier at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was stronger and nominal. Offers were scarce and raised to 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic coast and to 8¾c. f.a.s. Gulf and Atlantic ports for export.

Los Angeles.—Market was quiet but steady. Low acid content crude tuna oil was sold at 6c. per pound, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Crude sardine oil bid 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Only light interest was reported for Canadian herring oil with quotations unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian Funds.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand continued slow as buying interest for all proteins lagged. Mills were not pressing to sell except occasional cars in order to make room for storage or processing. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $72 per ton Memphis; $74, Alabama; $75 Georgia, and South Carolina Mills for December-January shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was stronger due to sold up production for prompt shipment. Extracted meal was advanced to $68 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, prompt shipment. New business was reported quiet.

Peanut Feed Meal—There have been no reports of trading in the southeast recently as production was at a standstill.

Soybean Meal—Slow mixed feed demand has caused prices for meal to be more in less nominal. Buyers are still operating on a hand-to-mouth basis but there seems to be a good underlying interest at prices a few dollars under the market. Meal forty-one percent unrestricted billing was offered at $70 per ton bulk, Decatur for December through March shipment. Southeastern meal was available at $69 per ton, bulk, Mississippi Valley points for December-March shipment. Most of the southeastern meal for nearly shipment continued to be absorbed for local delivery and a fairly good export demand through New Orleans.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude grade were scarce and higher for shipment. This was reflected in refined grades and quotations were lifted to 59c. to 60c. per pound for yellow slabs. Bleachable was unchanged, but was expected to be advanced shortly. African crude was stronger and quoted at 56c. to 57c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Carnauba — Business continued light and spotty. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 72c. to 74c. per pound and Parnahyba, 74c. to 76c., spot, as to quantity. Yellow No. 1 Ceara was unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.08 to $1.09, same basis.

Japan — Offerings continued extremely scarce. Market held nominal at 50c. per pound, spot.

Ouricury—Demand was light and spotty. Refined ranged from 93c. to 97c. per pound, spot, depending upon quality and quantity.

Sulfur Use Abroad Seen Increasing by 10 Percent

Accelerated industrial activity in fourteen nations abroad will increase their 1955 sulfur consumption up to 10 percent, according to a survey made public by Paul Nachtman, president of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company, New York.

In a letter to Mexican Gulf stockholders, Mr. Nachtman reported that government officials and industry representatives he personally interviewed in the fourteen countries during October and November, estimated 1955 sulfur consumption increases ranging up to 10 percent over 1954 use. He cited United Kingdom authorities as evidence that long term increases in sulfur consumption abroad are also in prospect.

"In the United Kingdom," Nachtman reported, "one expert estimated that 70,000 tons of sulfur had been used for carbon bisulfide alone during 1954 and then projected that this single use will require 95,000 tons in 1960; 120,000 tons in 1965, and 153,000 tons in 1970." The letter to stockholders also reported recent developments in Mexican Gulf's Frasch process sulfur production at San Cristobal, Veracruz, Mexico, which, last March, became the first Frasch process sulfur plant outside the United States. It said that Mexican Gulf has begun shipment of molten sulfur from its plant to the Mexican port of Coatzacoalcos, where it is being stockpiled for export upon completion of the company's dock facilities in mid-January.

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1—#28 Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—59" x78" Shelves, complete.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
4—Sperry 18"x18" iron recessed Filter Presses, 18 chambers.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses, with condenser.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
3—Sperry iron 36x36 recessed Filter Presses. 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS, Roto-Louvre #502-16, Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long, with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day Imperial jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—Colton 51½ single punch Tablet Machines, M.D.
3—#12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered leaves, 3" c/c.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminuter, m.d.
1—Bantam Micro Pulverizer.
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1—Robinson, center disch, 1600# horizontal Mixer; other smaller sizes.
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3—Nash Vacuum Pumps, #H8, #H7, #H6.

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2—Devine 10' and 5 single door vacuum shelf Dryers.

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2—Walter Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 60 gallons each.

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US Coal Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 3

27 (a) items must be removed from the list of products on which trade agreement negotiations are to be conducted."

Edwin J. Putzell, jr., secretary of Monsanto, stated that the products named for possible tariff reduction numerically represent over half of Monsanto's total catalog. Although there is little evidence to date of injury to the industry from the tariff reductions previously made, he said, this is because there has been no period of relative normalcy when the effects could be measured.

He pointed out that the organic chemical industry actually is newer today than it was back in the twenties. Newly developed products are a larger proportion of the industry's output today than at any other time in its history. He also emphasized that the industry is largely a process industry which obtains its end-product not by assembling, but by chemically reconstructing raw materials. These processes are largely the same the world over, he added. Therefore, Monsanto's production efficiencies do not offset the low labor advantages of foreign industries.

Case of Anthraquinone Discussed

An example of the effects of the tariff reduction granted in the Torquay agreement of 1951 was cited as anthraquinone by Dr. Victor E. Wellman of the Cyanamid. After emphasizing the importance of this chemical for military uses, such as in production of dyes and for chemical warfare, he stated that for every pound of anthraquinone produced domestically, one-half a pound came into the United States at less than the domestic selling price and has caused one-half of the domestic production to remain idle.

He predicted that the loss of the markets to the imported chemicals will mean a gradual cutback of domestic production, a cutback on funds for research and a loss of technical manpower in the United States. For an industry as important as the chemical industry in time of war, Dr. Wellman declared, "that's no way to run a railroad."

The experiences of a small producer in attempting to meet the competition of imports was described to the committee by Richard Kithill of the Carwin Company. He said that the 5 percent reduction in tariffs that has been recommended by the Randall Commission would be just the amount that would enable European producers to understell Carwin in the domestic market on everything it produces.

He said that his company is now investing 10 percent of the sales dollar in research and is seriously considering increasing this to 15 percent so as to find a new product or process that is not subject to tariff manipulation. The difficulty in this, however, is that if the new product or process is found, the company then will have difficulty in financing a new plant. Carwin has assets of about $500,000, but it would cost an estimated $750,000 for a new plant, he stated, and it is exceedingly difficult for a company the size of Carwin to get the financing that would be required.

P. K. Lawrence of duPont stressed the fact that the items subject to tariff negotiation are not of importance to Japan primarily, but are of greatest importance to the British and German producers. The chemical industries of these countries get no aid from the United States, he declared. He said that there has been practically no expansion in intermediates production capacity since the Torquay agreement, and predicted that because of the threat of further tariff cuts the expansion goals set by the Office of Defense Mobilization for coaltar intermediates will never be met.

Hercules Effects Revamping

—Continued from page 5

rector of sales for naval stores for the past eleven years. Joining Hercules as a chemical engineer in 1929 at the experiment station, Mr. Hogg began his service with naval stores as a salesman in 1930, moving successively through sales, development, operations, and technical work to supervisory posts until his appointment in 1943 as director of sales.

Mr. Yates, assistant director of sales for the naval stores department since 1945, joined Hercules in 1929 as a chemist at the company's experiment station. A year later he transferred to the naval stores sales staff, and held various sales supervisory posts until his appointment as assistant sales director in 1945. Mr. Wendle, assistant director of sales for naval stores since 1952, joined the company in 1927 as a woodcutter near Hattiesburg, Miss. He later served in various sales capacities with the naval stores department, and was district sales manager in the company's New York office, before being named assistant director of sales in 1952.

Mr. Sheffield, assistant director of operations for Hercules naval stores department since 1952, was manager of development from 1948 to 1951. Joining the company as a chemist at the experiment station in 1929, he worked on naval stores research projects until 1940, when he was named assistant to the director of operations. Dr. George, manager of development for the department since 1952, joined Hercules as a research chemist in 1942 and served as associate technical director of the Hercules experiment station for several years before his appointment in naval stores.

Trade Briefs

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has added Daniel M. Holsenbeck as fiber sales and service representative.

Dr. Brian Maegraith has been awarded the Joseph Augustin LePrince award, the funds of which are supplied by Michigan Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mich.

H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected Otto F. Seider vice-chairman of the board, and Wells N. Thompson president.

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Gaillard Plans to Hold Private Seminar in June

Dr. John Gaillard, management counsel, formerly a member of the staff of the American Standards Association, and for many years a lecturer at Columbia University, will hold his next five-day private seminar on industrial standardization, January 24 through 28, in the engineering societies building, 29 West 39th street, New York city.

The seminar will consist of ten conferences, one in the morning, 9:30 to 12, and one in the afternoon, 1:30 to 4, Monday through Friday. The seminar, according to Dr. Gaillard, will cover all phases on industrial standardization with emphasis on the use of standards as a management tool. Special emphasis will be placed on the organization details of a company standards department.

Dr. Gaillard received the Standards Medal for 1954, during the fifth National Conference on Standards, for "an entire career devoted to the practical development of standards." The gold medal is awarded annually to a person who has assumed leadership in the actual development and application of national voluntary standards. Further information on the seminar may be obtained from Dr. Gaillard at 400 West 118th street, New York 27. Places at the seminar may be reserved in advance.

CCDA, CMRA Shapes Agenda

—Continued from page 4

a panel discussion on "Introducing New Products to the Food and Feed Industries." The following papers will be presented:—"Legal Requirements in the Food Industry," by Lawrence Coleman, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; "Toxicological Studies of Proposed Food Ingredients," by Henry F. Smyth, jr., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; "Marketing Channels and Methods for New Feeds," by Frank Kouba, vice-president of Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap Associates, and "Extent and Character of Government Control of Feeds," by Bruce Poundstone, of the University of Kentucky feed control station.

The event will close with a luncheon session with W. B. Plummer presiding. Announcements and closing remarks will be made by the presidents of the two associations.

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